

U.S. Aide Indicates Retreat on Tax Cuts

By Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has indicated for the first time that the administration might be willing to drop one important part of last year's tax-cut bill, the provision "indexing" taxes to inflation after 1984.  
But Mr. Regan said the administration would only be willing to withdraw the indexing provision if Congress agrees to use the increased revenue to reduce the federal budget deficit.  
Indexing provides for automatic adjustments to prevent inflation from pushing Americans into ever-higher income tax brackets, a phenomenon known as "bracket creep." Under this provision, personal tax exemptions and tax rates in all brackets would be adjusted to reflect inflation's effect in the previous year.  
"If you want higher revenues to spend, that's a no-no as far as we're concerned because we don't want more spending by the federal government; we want less spending by the federal government," Mr. Regan said Saturday during a U.S. television interview.  
Meanwhile, senior White House advisers held a first meeting with a team of governors Saturday in an effort to resolve differences over the president's proposal to shift control of federal programs to the states. The results were called inconclusive.  
Until now the administration had resisted pressure from worried leaders in Congress for changes in tax and budget policy to reduce deficits. Congressional budget experts have singled out President Reagan's plans for a large-scale military buildup and the indexing provision as primary causes of the escalating deficits predicted in coming years. Indexing is scheduled to take effect in the 1984 budget year, which begins Oct. 1, 1983.  
**Firm on Tax Cut**  
The Treasury secretary made it clear Saturday that the administration still refuses to consider changing the three-phase tax cut that is to lead up to the start of indexing. There have been calls in Congress for the president to postpone the final 10 percent tax cut, which is scheduled for July 1, 1983, but Mr. Regan said Saturday that the administration would not consider such a change.  
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Some of the 24 Muslim extremist defendants in the Sadat murder trial chant slogans and hold up banners inside their cell in a Cairo courtroom. At bottom center is Lt. Khaled Shawky el-Islambouly, who with four others was sentenced to death.

5 Sentenced to Death for Sadat Assassination

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service  
CAIRO — Egypt's supreme military court has sentenced five Muslim extremists to death for the assassination of Anwar Sadat in October, and has meted out sentences ranging from life to five years in prison to 17 accomplices.  
Ending a three-and-a-half-month trial that was secret and often contentious, the three-man military court convicted and sentenced 22 of the 24 defendants Saturday at a hastily arranged public trial session at a heavily guarded Army camp on Cairo's outskirts.  
Two of the accused were acquitted, one a blind sheikh, Omar Ahmad Abdel Rahman, whose preachings it was charged, helped to inspire the assassins.  
The sentences must be confirmed by President Hosni Mubarak, and the condemned men have 15 days in which to appeal to him for mercy. Defense lawyers have asked Mr. Mubarak to delay judgment because of what they say were irregularities in the court proceedings.  
Most observers here doubt, however, that Mr. Mubarak will show much leniency toward the five chief defendants, who were charged with killing Sadat and seven other persons on a military reviewing stand Oct. 6.  
The state-controlled press said Saturday that the government was about to indict another 1,000 Muslim extremists arrested after Mr. Sadat's killing who belong to Jihad, the group to which the convicted men reportedly had ties.  
This would mark by far the largest trial of Muslim extremists here and it appears to indicate a tough line by Mr. Mubarak in dealing with religious fanaticism.  
Before the chief judge, Maj. Gen. Samir Attia, read the verdicts and sentences to 150 reporters, a power failure in the military camp caused the final proceedings to be suspended two hours. The judges set up a makeshift court in the lobby of the court building.  
The judges then said the defendants could not be present because they were shouting and making too much trouble, while the 35-man defense team was absent because it had been dismissed by the military judges during Wednesday's session.  
Other lawyers were appointed by the court but it could not be determined whether any of them were present for Saturday's final chaotic session.  
[The state security prosecutor Sunday questioned Abdel Halim Ramadan, one of about 35 lawyers who defended Sadat's accused assassins, on charges of insulting the tribunal and disclosing details of the secret hearings, state-controlled newspapers reported, according to United Press International. Mr. Ramadan's wife said her husband was arrested at his home by policemen accompanied by the prosecutor.]  
Reporters were allowed into the main courtroom, where the 24 defendants were locked into four steel-bar cages, shouting slogans and denouncing the court and trial as a sham.  
The cages were decorated with banners bearing Islamic sayings, several hangmen's nooses and a single Star of David from which hung a rope, apparently to indicate another noose.  
All of the defendants except one were long white robes and skullcaps and appeared tense and defiant throughout the 20-minute-long public session allowed to them. All appeared in good health.  
The group included five active or retired Army members and 19 civilians, many of them students. Only one was in uniform, Lt. Col. Abdul Abdel Latif el-Zomor, 35, a member of the army's intelligence service who was said to have abetted the assassins and to have plotted another attempt on Mr. Sadat's life.  
Both he and his brother, Tariq Zomor, a student, were sentenced to life in prison, while Lt. Islam-bouly and the three other participants in the attack — a sergeant and two reserve officers — were condemned to death.  
The fifth person to receive a death sentence was Mohammed Abdel Salam Farag, an engineer, who the military prosecution identified as the mastermind of the October assassination plot.

Reagan, Altering Tone, Now All but Rules Out U.S. Troops for Salvador

By Philip J. Hilt  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Without actually changing policy, the Reagan administration is suggesting that the president has virtually ruled out sending U.S. troops to El Salvador.  
"We are trying to outflank the Democrats," a well-placed White House official said Saturday in California.  
President Reagan previously has said only that he had "no plans" to send U.S. combat troops "anyplace in the world" and has been careful not to go beyond that formulation.  
Now the emphasis has changed. Aides are saying privately that Mr. Reagan has all but ruled out such use of troops, that he doubts the Pentagon could win a short-term victory in El Salvador except with a large commitment that would involve diversion of U.S. forces from other vital regions, and that in any case he doubts such a victory would produce stability in the region over the long run.  
**Byrd's Proposal**  
The remarks come amid rising political uneasiness over Mr. Reagan's intentions in Latin America. On Saturday, Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, said he will introduce an amendment to the War Powers Act that would require prior congressional approval before U.S. combat troops could be sent to El Salvador.  
The act, passed in 1973, allows the president to commit troops to combat on his own but requires him to seek congressional approval of such action within 60 days.  
Larry Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Saturday that such an amendment is not necessary. While refusing to rule out military action as an option, Mr. Speakes said that the administration believes that the U.S.-backed El Salvador government can prevail against rebel troops with U.S. military assistance but without U.S. combat forces.  
Sen. Byrd said he was worried about a heating up of administration rhetoric on El Salvador and the possible future use of troops. "I don't want to see escalating rhetoric followed by escalating involvement... such as we had in Vietnam," he said.  
**"Exaggerated Idea"**  
Earlier, Mr. Speakes said that the notion of sending U.S. troops to El Salvador is "an exaggerated idea."  
Another official said the administration is engaged in "political warfare" with opponents of its El Salvador policy and added that there have never been any plans to send U.S. forces into El Salvador beyond the few advisers who are helping to train Salvadoran soldiers.  
Administration officials acknowledged, however, that they face a difficult political problem on the troops issue because President Reagan has refused to flatly rule out use of U.S. combat forces in the region. Mr. Reagan contends that an absolute pledge not to send forces would give the rebels assurance that might make it more difficult for the El Salvador government to prevail.  
In El Salvador, Mr. Reagan would like the sending of U.S. troops to be seen as a last-ditch option if the rebels appear to be winning. On Capitol Hill, Mr. Reagan would like congressional leaders to accept the pledge that no use of U.S. troops is contemplated.  
While Mr. Speakes was talking to reporters in the White House press center in Santa Barbara, Calif., 18 miles (29 kilometers) from the president's mountaintop retreat, about 200 people across the street from the press center demonstrated against U.S. intervention in El Salvador.  
In New York Saturday, Mexico presented the United States with details of a proposal for a regional political solution through "an exchange of mutual concessions" between the United States and leftist nations and forces in Central America.  
According to Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda of Mexico, who gave the plans to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in a two-and-a-half-hour meeting, Mr. Haig did not reject anything out of hand. The Mexican official indicated that he expected a reply, though not necessarily a definitive one, from Mr. Haig next weekend.  
Saturday's session followed up on the peace proposals made public by Mexican President José López Portillo two weeks ago. The first U.S. reaction was cool; U.S. officials noted that the Mexican plan did not explicitly address the question of Nicaraguan support for rebels in El Salvador.  
Mr. Haig indicated Saturday that he asked Mexico to add a ban on Nicaraguan intervention to the list of Mexico's principal proposals. Mr. Castañeda said at a press conference that the issue of outside arms in El Salvador is "one of the most important ones and it has to be solved."

Stockman Sees Deficit Rising By \$5 Billion

By Martin Tolchin  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, has informed Congress that he now calculates the budget deficit for the 1983 fiscal year at \$96.4 billion, almost \$5 billion more than President Reagan originally projected.  
The new estimate came before an expected confrontation over the budget between Mr. Reagan and the 53 Republican senators at a luncheon meeting scheduled for Tuesday in the Capitol building. The senators, almost all of whom have rejected the president's projected deficit, will try to persuade him to let them offer a budget alternative.  
But Senate Republican leaders, who had hoped to have such an alternative to present to Mr. Reagan later in the week, acknowledged that they were far from a consensus.  
In a letter to key congressional committees received Friday night, Mr. Stockman attributed the increase to revised estimates of the cost of the farm price support program. It has more than tripled, from \$1.9 billion to \$6.8 billion, since the administration originally put forth its budget.  
**New Crop Information**  
The revised estimate was based on new information on crop size and the amount of rice, wheat, corn, and other commodities that are going into the government reserve, according to a spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget.  
The letter marks the first of what may be many revisions of the president's estimated budget. The deficit for the fiscal year 1982, for example, was initially projected at \$75.5 billion and has now risen to \$98 billion. It is expected to climb even higher because of revised estimates of the farm price support program.  
The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the president's 1983 budget will result in a deficit of \$120.6 billion.  
Key Senate chairmen had been asked to submit their budget alternatives last week to Sen. Howard

Mitterrand in Israel: A Message of Friendship

By Richard Eder  
New York Times Service  
TEL AVIV — In a side room at a hotel here, just before plunging into a crowd of French residents who had eaten a 60-foot buffet lunch while waiting for him, President François Mitterrand reflected on the two-day visit he was about to end.  
The only new thing, he said Friday, "was that I said the same thing." In Israel, where his visit broke a 15-year-old practice of official French aloofness, Mr. Mitterrand coupled warm words for the Israelis with an assertion that the Palestinians were a people with the right to a state.  
Earlier, in visits to Egypt, Algeria and Saudi Arabia, he coupled warm words for the Palestinians with the assertion that Israel was a legitimate state with a right to security.  
"When you think of what I said here, and that I said the same thing to the Arabs, and that I have been able to do this while being received with sympathy everywhere; well, that is something," Mr. Mitterrand told the journalists crowded around him.  
It was an appropriate summing-up of the important, often moving, sometimes awkward and always fragile venture that the French president undertook by coming here. Mr. Mitterrand did not budge the Israeli government. Prime Minister Menachem Begin did not bring Mr. Mitterrand any closer than the sympathetic middle distance he arrived with. Yet, as the president's plane took off, both sides were proclaiming it a tentative success.  
"It is the visit that will be the real speech," an aide of the president said early in the week. There were, in fact, plenty of speeches, some of them eloquent, but, taken literally, they contained more divergence than agreement.  
Publicly and privately, Mr. Begin asserted the impossibility of dealing with the Palestinian Liberation Organization or of giving more than limited autonomy to the Palestinians in the West Bank. He tried to persuade the French of the virtues of his limited-autonomy offer, but not successfully.  
"It is better than what the Flemish and the Walloons have in Belgium," he said, not mentioning that, local autonomy apart, the Flemish and the Walloons both get to run Belgium.  
Mr. Mitterrand repeated, in language chosen to give the least offense to the sensibilities of his hosts, what his foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, has stated in harsher words. France believes that Israel must make way for a West Bank state and will eventually have to deal with the P.L.O.  
On the other hand, the president insisted that the P.L.O. must first recognize Israel, and he suggested that the frontiers of a West Bank state should be drawn to take account of Israel's security.  
All this made for an impasse, although it was an impasse basically agreed upon in advance and thus (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Reportedly Aids Anti-Khomeini Exiles

CIA Is Said to Finance Propaganda Broadcasts, Paramilitary Units  
By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The United States is secretly aiding Iranian paramilitary and political exile groups and beaming radio propaganda into Iran to counter growing Soviet influence there and to play a role of its own in the event that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic regime falters, according to Western intelligence officials and other sources.  
The Western intelligence sources insisted, however, that no efforts were being made to overthrow or destabilize the Islamic fundamentalist government.  
The goal of the program, which is being run by the Central Intelligence Agency, is said to be to knit together a coalition of exile groups and their supporters still in Iran so that if the opportunity arises they can become a significant factor in shaping Iran's future.  
**Concerned About Ties**  
But all of the sources agreed that the CIA had had no success in persuading the contending factions to work together. The factions are generally described as at least as interested in destroying each other as in fighting the Khomeini regime.  
Two non-American sources who provided initial information about the covert operations of both Moscow and Washington gave the impression that they were concerned that U.S. ties to exile leaders who had no chance of gaining power in Iran were shackling the United States to a losing cause.  
In particular, they said, they were concerned about any U.S. identification with the family and supporters of the late shah and with Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the former Iranian president who fled his country last year.  
Gen. Aryana and Azadegan describe themselves as moderate Socialists and nationalists. The general is said to be maintaining close ties to Shahpur Bakhtiari, the last premier under the shah.  
The sources seemed to imply that the CIA's links to Adm. Madani were much closer than those to Gen. Aryana.  
CIA support for the two units was said to run to millions of dollars, but no reliable figure could be obtained. Some of the sources maintained that the United States was also providing the units with arms, and the sources had documentary evidence to back this up.  
But by another authoritative account, if there are arms going to the units, they are being supplied or arranged for by someone or some agency other than the CIA. In any event, the two units are not said to have heavy arms.  
According to the sources, the CIA and other administration officials have given two different but not mutually exclusive explanations for supporting the paramilitary units. To some, support has been justified as potentially useful in harassing the flanks of Soviet armed forces that might invade Iran. Others have been told that it was to have some force able to enter Iran in a civil war or domestic upheaval to protect and bolster centrist forces.  
**No Anti-Khomeini Action**  
Some of the sources insisted that the leaders of the units had been told that the United States would not support any military action by them against the Khomeini government now.  
It could not be learned authoritatively whether the government of Turkey is aware of the presence of these units on Turkish soil near the Iranian border.  
It was learned that the Reagan administration, as required by law, has briefed the Senate and House intelligence committees on at least part of the program for these paramilitary forces and on at least part of the other covert operations.  
Another part of the covert program has been the establishment of a radio station to broadcast anti-Soviet and anti-Khomeini information. Regular features include reports on long food lines, pockets of opposition and small



A Salvadoran police official displays a composite sketch of the Nicaraguan who escaped from Salvadoran security officials and who has sought political asylum at the Mexican Embassy.

El Salvador and Mexico Disagree On Activities of Captured 'Rebel'

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service  
SAN SALVADOR — The capture of a Nicaraguan "military man" that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. says is proof of Nicaraguan intervention here is being described by Salvadoran police officials as a newly trained guerrilla platoon leader and by Mexican officials as an innocent student trying to go home.  
The man escaped from Salvadoran security officials last Monday and is in the Mexican Embassy, where he has asked for political asylum.  
In another development, sources in Mexico City said they had seen documents prepared by Salvadoran insurgent leaders outlining a four-step plan for a cease-fire and establishment of a broad-based government.  
El Salvador's national police chief, Col. Carlos Reynaldo López, Nulla, said at a news conference that until last Monday his police were questioning a young man who had been arrested Feb. 20 or 21 as he was coming through customs on the Guatemalan border.  
**Grabbed Inside**  
The colonel said the man confessed that he had gone through guerrilla training in Mexico and was being taken to the Mexican Embassy to point out a collaborator there when he "was grabbed" by people inside the embassy.  
Other Salvadoran officials said interrogation revealed that the man was a ranking Nicaraguan official of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front, sent to lead Salvadoran guerrillas.  
[In a written statement, President José Napoleón Duarte said Sunday that the Nicaraguan's confession and other evidence in the possession of the national police proved he was "without doubt, an agent of the Sandinista government of Nicaragua, trained in

INSIDE

OPEC to Meet

OPEC, in its long-awaited response to the world oil glut, will try to coordinate cuts in its oil production to defend current prices market. The organization's oil ministers have scheduled an emergency meeting March 19 in Vienna to clinch the production ceiling accord. Page 7.

Glemp's Warning

In Warsaw, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said the Polish church could be facing the most delicate moment in its history. Page 3.

Indian Press

In what is viewed as a major test of Indian constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press, an Indian court has barred a leading New Delhi news magazine from writing about the business dealings of a political ally of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Page 5.

Ayn Rand Dies

Ayn Rand, 77, the writer and philosopher known for her novels "The Fountainhead" and "Atlas Shrugged," died in New York City. Page 6.



# El Salvador Land Reform Leaves Bulk of Wealth With Few

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — It has been two years since the government of El Salvador, facing a leftist-led insurrection and under pressure from the United States, announced what President Reagan recently called an "unprecedented" land redistribution.

Since then, the country's largest private plantations have been converted to peasant cooperatives and thousands of peasants have become the provisional owners of the tiny plots they once rented.

But some 1,700 large farms have not been converted, as the plan originally called for, because what is known as Phase II never went into effect. The bulk of the country's agricultural wealth remains in the hands of a small number of families.

Land to the Tiller

"At present, we are opposed to Phase II," said a U.S. Embassy official, adding that it might be carried out "in five to 10 years." U.S. officials will not allow their names to be used when speaking about the program, primarily because it is such a volatile issue here. Two U.S. advisers to the program and the head of El Salvador's Institute for Agrarian Transformation were assassinated in the coffee shop of the Sheraton Hotel in January of last year.

The first phase of the program expropriated all estates larger than 1,235 acres, providing compensation to the former owners, and converted the estates to peasant cooperatives. Under Phase II similar expropriation and conversion would be extended to farms of more than 247 acres.

On April 29, 1980, Phase III, known as the "land-to-the-tiller" law, was decreed.

It permits peasants to buy up to 17 acres of the land they have been working as tenant farmers or sharecroppers.

U.S. and some Salvadoran officials oppose the second phase for political and economic reasons. The farms that would be affected are owned by middle- and upper-middle-class Salvadorans, and the civilian-military government, trying to broaden its support, does not want to alienate them. U.S. and Salvadoran officials also worry that any interference with these farms, which generate the bulk of the country's export earnings, would damage El Salvador's already battered economy.

The U.S. ambassador, Deane R. Hinton, recently proclaimed the redistribution as "the most revolutionary land reform in Latin American history."

A Salvadoran university professor sympathetic to the social and economic goals of the leftist rebels countered: "It is not revolutionary because it is not designed to benefit the people, but to isolate and destroy the left. I don't say there is no reform, but it is so insignificant that gigantic repression is needed against the peasants."

And on the right, one of the country's major newspapers, *El Diario de Hoy*, declared in an editorial that the program will have the same consequences as the one imposed by the United States in Vietnam: "a mortal blow to the economy of the country."

Power of the Oligarchy

Some 386,000 peasants have benefited from the conversion of the largest farms under Phase I, the program's supporters argue. Critics say this is only half of the potential Phase I beneficiaries.

About 20,000 peasants have received provisional titles to the tiny plots they

worked as tenant farmers. But the Salvadoran government has estimated there are 150,000 potential land-to-the-tiller beneficiaries, and to date no one has received a clear title.

In El Salvador's farm-based economy, wealth has long been measured primarily by the amount of land one owns. Coffee, cotton and sugar bring in about 75 percent of the country's export earnings.

The land program "has broken the power of the oligarchy, and to that extent has been successful," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

"It is unquestionable that this agrarian reform has moved the country forward in terms of social and economic development," said the university professor. But he argued that, because Phase II has not been carried out, there has not been a meaningful shift of wealth.

Almost all of El Salvador's coffee, the country's most important cash crop, is grown on farms of 247 to 1,235 acres, those that would be converted under Phase II.

'No Great Enthusiasm'

Publicly, senior Salvadoran government officials say that Phase II has been "suspended," that some day it will be put into effect. But with the United States opposed to Phase II, Salvadoran officials concede privately that it probably will not be carried out.

While about half a million peasants have benefited from Phases I and II, a study conducted by a private consulting firm for the Agency for International Development says that "the agrarian reform will not solve the problem" of some 740,000 landless rural poor.

Even those who have benefited have not

always become staunch government supporters.

"There is no great enthusiasm" for the government among the peasants "because the massacres and violations of human rights continue," a senior Roman Catholic Church official said in a recent interview.

The church leader compared the land program to a man who gives his wife \$2,000 but at the same time continues to beat her. "She returns the \$2,000 and says treat me like a person."

Backers and challengers of the program do agree on one thing: It has been inefficiently administered.

Problem With Getting Credit

Access to credit and financing has been a major problem, especially on the Phase I cooperatives. Along with the land redistribution announced in March, 1980, the government also nationalized the banks, largely to make more credit available to the cooperatives.

The credit problem is in evidence at San Cayetano, once a lucrative cattle ranch owned by one of the country's wealthiest families. Anticipating the government's expropriation, the owners rushed about 900 dairy and beef cattle to Guatemala and the slaughterhouse.

Eight months ago, a visitor to what is now a 1,500-acre cooperative managed by the peasants saw weed-infested pastures and empty milking stalls. The cooperative was seeking financing to start a new herd.

Returning last week, the visitor was told by directors of the cooperative that six days earlier they had bought 15 cows. Requests for loans to allow them to buy 100 more have been pending for more than a year.

A 23-year-old government agronomist

assigned to help the peasants manage San Cayetano explained that cattle ranching, while profitable, does not require a lot of labor. So government policy favors credits for seed, fertilizer and wages to plant crops that generate employment.

The 31-year-old president of the cooperative, René de Jesús Alarín, who like his parents was born on San Cayetano, said he was worried that the credits that the cooperative had been granted would not be made available in time to start planting later this month. He said the cooperative had not been paid for about 60,000 pounds (27,000 kilograms) of coffee it delivered to the state coffee institute in November, or even told the crop's value.

Better Lives?

According to San Cayetano's accountant, a 40-year-old father of seven who has had only three years of formal schooling, the cooperative expects a \$14,000 profit for the 1981-82 agricultural year and hopes to earn \$24,000 next year.

Most of the cooperative's members seem uncertain whether their lives are better now than they were when they worked for the owner, who paid them a salary, usually about \$3 a day.

"We had doctors, medicines, bonuses and vacations," said the cooperative's vice president, Víctor Manuel Guerra, 36, listing some of the former benefits.

Sitting in the small farm office, where a picture of the former owner still hangs over shuttered windows that open onto a tranquil vista of tropical trees and forested slopes, Mr. Guerra added: "Before we worked for a salary. Now we work for ourselves, so we must work harder. But a lot of the members don't understand that yet."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Settlers Block Roads in West Bank

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Jewish settlers set up dozens of roadblocks Sunday in the occupied West Bank to protest the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, Israeli radio reported.

The army dismantled the barricades a few hours after they went up in the early morning along four main West Bank roads. There were no reports of violence between the troops and settlers.

But angry Israeli motorists clashed with settlers at a roadblock near the West Bank settlement of Meholah, 5 kilometers (3 miles) west of the Jordan River, and forced them to open the road, the radio said. Reserve army soldiers driving to camp used the butts of submachine guns to smash the headlights of a tractor the Meholah settlers had used to block the road, according to the report.

### Assad Accuses U.S., Iraq of Sabotage

Reuters

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad accused Iraq and the United States Sunday of encouraging murder and sabotage in Syria.

Tens of thousands of Syrians turned out for the speech celebrating the anniversary of the 1963 revolution that brought Mr. Assad's party to power. He said Iraq had smuggled arms and explosives with help from the CIA to the Moslem Brotherhood, which led a revolt in the Syrian town of Hama last month.

Mr. Assad, who was carried through the streets after the speech, said the United States incited the revolt because it was angered by a United Nations resolution calling for penalties against Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. He said Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, "came to Syria to practice his favorite hobby, like a drinker of blood."

### Hussein Sees Peace Process Ending

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Jordan's King Hussein said in an interview published Sunday that the Camp David peace process would be finished soon after Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai next month.

King Hussein also told U.S. News and World Report magazine that he was interested in buying U.S. F-16 and F-5G jet fighters and air defense missiles. Reports last month that the United States may sell such weapons to Jordan drew strong protests from Israel.

"I believe the end is in sight for Camp David with the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai," the king said. "Israel now says that the occupied territories belong to Israel. The Arabs say the occupation must end and the people granted self-determination. I cannot see how these two positions can be reconciled."

### Morocco Warns OAU Over Polisario

New York Times Service

RABAT, Morocco — Morocco urged African leaders Sunday to rescind immediately the recent decision by the Organization of African Unity to admit the Polisario Front as the organization's 51st member or face the prospect of an imminent breakup of the OAU.

"African heads of state should urgently declare null and void the irresponsible actions taken in Addis Ababa last week by the OAU's secretary-general under pressure from Algeria and other activist countries," said Abdelhak Tazi, the Moroccan secretary of state, in an interview. He called for the resignation of the OAU secretary-general, Edem Kodjo of Togo.

Nineteen OAU states boycotted the final session of OAU foreign ministers as part of a Moroccan-led protest over the seating of the Polisario Front as the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic, and Mr. Tazi raised the possibility that the 19 would torpedo the OAU summit meeting in Tripoli next August.

But he said Morocco stood by earlier OAU decisions to push for a cease-fire and an internationally supervised referendum in the Western Sahara, where its forces are fighting Polisario guerrillas.

### Mitterrand Voyage to Israel Seen as Friendship Message

(Continued from Page 1)

not likely to jeopardize a visit. What Mr. Mitterrand contributed was not a new policy; it was his personal ability to symbolize French affection where previous leaders, from Charles de Gaulle to Georges Pompidou, to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, only seemed to symbolize French indifference.

It was the emotional notes that sounded most successfully. Israel, perhaps more than any other country, asserts its views with a burning conviction of the immediacy of its history. Mr. Mitterrand, pale and soft-spoken, has his own passionate historical sense.

When he stood before parliament, everyone was aware that during his long years in opposition he came to Israel time and again, admiring the dedication with which the Israelis had built up a country with an egalitarian vision for themselves that he was trying to find for France.

German Questionnaire

Many of them knew that his closest associate was Georges Dayan, a French Jew who was in a German prison camp with him and is now dead. At a dinner, the assembled politicians listened intently as he told of a questionnaire that the Germans had passed out ordering the prisoners to list their religious beliefs. Mr. Mitterrand reminded, blending his friend's words with his own.

"After all, I'm not a believer, but they ask me, well, yes, I am a Jew. And he signed in the register of Hitler's Germany in 1941: 'I am of the Jewish religion.' I think it was the first time he realized it."

Many foreign leaders have come to Israel to praise the heroism of the Israelis. Few, if any, have done it in such immediate and personal terms. When Mr. Mitterrand told Israel's leadership that the unwelcome things he was saying were said by a friend, the term had more authenticity than usual.

There was plenty of sharpness as well, and considering some of the difficulties of the two countries, the sharpness was perhaps as much as the emotion did.

There was something of a clash of cultures. As, for example, when the French ambassador complained to the Jerusalem Post about the Israeli notion of the sorbet to be served to Mr. Mitterrand. "It was Oriental in conception," the ambassador said, "lavishly decorated, with little cookies stuck on top. It had three strawberries on top, whereas a French sorbet may have one strawberry only."

Instinct for Harmony

Some of the more poignant comments came in a joint news conference held by Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Begin. They had been through two days of talks, and the instinct for harmony was somewhat eroded. When Mr. Mitterrand was asked whether he had invited Mr. Begin to Paris, and gave a vague answer, Mr. Begin came back a few minutes later, cooperation everywhere, he said, "even in Paris — if I am invited."

Mr. Mitterrand arrived in a wind-driven rain. By the time he reached Jerusalem, the weather cleared and the entire visit took

## U.S. Is Said to Aid Anti-Khomeini Exiles

(Continued from Page 1)

uprisings against the clergy and Revolutionary Guards, reports of torture and killings by the government and charges that Iranian Communists and other agents of the Soviet Union are gaining control of Iran.

The sources told of the CIA connection with the radio station on the condition that its location not be published.

Exiles in France and Egypt

The CIA is also financing Iranian exile groups said to be principally in France and Egypt. Western intelligence sources said that support had been available to groups on the left up to but not including Mr. Bani-Sadr and to groups on the right up to but not including the monarchist factions.

Specifically, it could not be ascertained what CIA links there might be with Gen. Gholam Ali Oveisi, an army general under the shah who now leads the Iranian Salvation Movement and has ties to Iraq, nor with Princess Ashraf, the shah's twin sister. The princess is said to head the monarchist movement. In general, these groups seem to endorse the late shah's heir, Prince Reza Pahlavi. CIA financing for these groups

was said to run to the millions of dollars, but no precise amount could be learned.

Western intelligence sources said that the one benefit so far has been that these groups provide the main source of intelligence on Iran. Administration sources said, however, that there has been little opportunity to check the reliability of the information.

Western intelligence sources recognize that these networks serve their own interests in portraying Soviet influence in order to generate more U.S. support for themselves. These networks, plus what little is left of Western intelligence in the area and U.S. surveillance of Iran, have produced the following outline of Soviet covert activity since the Islamic revolution.

Soviet Actions

At the beginning of the revolution in late 1978, with Ayatollah Khomeini attacking the Soviet Union and its Iranian supporters almost as sharply as he did the United States, Moscow operated mostly around the edges of Iran. Some money and arms were provided to Kurds, Azerbaijanis, and Baluchis — the leading minority groups in Iran — and it seemed that Moscow might be trying to fragment the

country. But soon, for reasons not entirely clear, Moscow either stopped the aid or reduced it to a level where it became unnoticed.

In the meantime, Moscow was sending some Moslem Soviet citizens to infiltrate the Mujahidin, an Islamic fundamentalist guerrilla movement, apparently with little success, and the Fedayeen Khalqor People's Fighters, a secular Marxist group, apparently with better results.

At the same time, Moscow was building up its divisions on the Iranian border to about 24, an increase of two, and increasing the readiness of these forces. But these are not the best Soviet troops, and Western intelligence sources insist that recent reports of a continuing significant Soviet buildup on Iran's borders are inaccurate.

All the while, the National Voice of Iran, situated in the Soviet city of Baku, broadcast support for the revolution and warnings against "American imperialism" and secret U.S. plots to overturn the revolution.

Growing Contacts

Western intelligence analysts maintain that the best measure of the effectiveness of the Tudeh Party and other Soviet supporters in Iran has been the growing open contacts and dealings between Iran and the Soviet Union and nations friendly to Moscow. These analysts speculate that this is a major reason for Moscow's probably having scrapped its initial strategy of attempting to fragment Iran.

Soviet Embassy personnel in Tehran are said to number nearly 200, almost four times the number in the days of the shah. Soviet allies and friends such as Libya, North Korea and Syria are providing Iran with arms and technical advisers.

Recently, and most significantly, the Soviet Union and Iran signed agreements for Soviet aid in building and running two gas-powered electric plants. At the time of the signing, Iran's energy minister, Hassan Ghafurifard, said, "We consider the Soviet Union a friendly country." This was a substantial change from the established Iranian line that the United States and the Soviet Union were virtually equal "Satans."

Tehran Guerrilla Battle

BEIRUT (AP) — Government forces and Mujahidin Khalq guerrillas clashed in a gun battle in northern Tehran Sunday, and five persons were killed, Tehran radio reported.

## Key Reagan Assistant Hints At Retreat on Tax Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

Regan said he thinks doing so would abort economic recovery.

He said, however, that the administration would consider removing the indexing provision, which Mr. Regan had described in his State of the Union address as a significant innovation that would take away "government's built-in profit on inflation and its hidden incentive to grow larger at the expense of American workers."

Mr. Regan said: "Indexing we'd discuss. It wasn't part of the president's original package. It was something he wanted at a later date."

The secretary also said the administration would be willing to discuss changes in the so-called leasing provision of last year's tax bill that allows profitable companies to buy tax credits from losing firms. But Mr. Regan said the administration wants to defer discussion until after the Treasury completes a study "of actually what happened last year to leasing after the Congress passed that bill."

Brushing aside the warnings of

the Business Roundtable, a group representing 200 corporations, on the size of the deficit and the administration's handling of the economy, Mr. Regan said, "It's always darkest before dawn."

Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, said Saturday that he did not believe that the Reagan administration was willing to compromise on the budget but he did see an indication that the administration's supporters in Congress are recognizing "the necessity in making changes."

Mr. Stockman; James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and Richard S. Williamson, assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs, discussed the president's "new federalism" proposal with the six governors on Saturday.

The governors reportedly continued their opposition to Mr. Regan's plan to transfer the welfare and food-stamp programs to the states but were eager to negotiate details of his offer for the federal government to take over Medicaid. The White House advisers reportedly declined to consider the Medicaid transfer separately.

The meeting with the governors was the first of a series of sessions scheduled by the White House in an effort to build support for the idea. State legislators were to conduct similar sessions on Monday, followed by representatives of cities, towns and counties on Tuesday with the governors returning later in the week.

Dog Anti-Cruelty Campaign

MANILA — The International Fund For Animal Welfare announced Saturday it has set up a \$250,000 fund for a campaign to eliminate cruelty in the transport and slaughter of dogs for human consumption in the Philippines. Dog meat is considered a delicacy by some Filipinos.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A 44,881-ton U.S.-registered oil tanker, sailing empty, sank Friday with nine of its 25 American crewmen missing and presumed dead after an explosion 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) east of Bermuda, the Coast Guard reported. The 16 other crew members of the Golden Dolphin were picked up by a Swedish vessel.

Reuters

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Reuters

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## Glomp, Despite Strains With State, Emphasizes Polish Reconciliation

From Agency Dispatches  
WARSAW — Poland's Roman Catholic primate said Sunday that the Polish church could be facing the most delicate moment in its history.

Archbishop Jozef Glomp made the remarks in a sermon to a packed congregation at St. Michael's Church in Warsaw amid signs of mounting strains in church-state relations after nearly three months of martial law.

But in reiterating a call for national reconciliation, Archbishop Glomp avoided mention of the latest conflicts over the imprisonment of two priests.

He also said Poland was eagerly awaiting the return of Pope John Paul II to his homeland for a visit in August.

In London, The Sunday Times reported that Archbishop Glomp, seeking a "summit meeting" with the country's martial law ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, within the next two weeks.

In a dispatch from Warsaw, the newspaper quoted church sources as saying Archbishop Glomp was "concerned about strained church-state relations and the danger posed by growing underground resistance to the martial law authorities."

It said he was hoping to "revive the dialogue between church and state at the highest level before it's too late."

The two leaders are believed to have met last in early January at Gen. Jaruzelski's request.

The Times said that Archbishop Glomp, in "private audiences with Western visitors last week," had made known he was "worried about the possibility that young people might stage some kind of uprising in the spring or summer months which would result in much bloodshed."

In his sermon in Warsaw, the archbishop said "the Polish church today faces a gigantic task, perhaps more delicate than any other in our thousand-year history."

His renewed call for national dialogue followed reports that the leader of the suspended Solidarity free trade union, Lech Walesa, would be allowed out of detention for the first time since Dec. 13.

Report From Wife  
News that Mr. Walesa would be allowed home for the christening of his baby daughter was given to Western reporters by his wife, Danuta. Mrs. Walesa said the baptism would take place March 21 and said she expected to have her husband home with her and the seven children in Gdansk during the Easter holidays.

There was no official confirmation that he would be allowed to attend the christening. But Mrs. Walesa's comments followed reports that he had held a meeting with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, one of the key civilian politicians in the martial law administration.

The Rakowski-Walesa meeting, confirmed by church sources,

could mark the opening of serious dialogue between the authorities and the elected leaders of the Solidarity union.

This has been one of the main demands of the church, and Archbishop Glomp returned to the issue Sunday when he said the church and the government, the trade unions and youth should all join in seeking ways to overcome Poland's crisis.

Recalling his visit to Rome last month, Archbishop Glomp said: "We are expecting the holy father to come to us in August to lift our morale and give us courage."

But while the primate reaffirmed his hope that the pope would come this year, some observers felt that he raised the possibility that the papal pilgrimage could be delayed. The primate pointed out that the 600th anniversary celebrations of the death of Jasna Gora, the formal occasion for the visit, would last into 1983.

Informed sources said that the primate might have deliberately avoided referring to the imprisonment of a priest, Boleslaw Jędrzejowski, for three and a half years for slandering the state in a sermon. They said the archbishop might have been reluctant to mention the case because of bargaining about his fate.

The sources said the priest might be handed over to the church rather than be made to serve his sentence in a prison. Another priest apparently was still in



Archbishop Jozef Glomp

detention on suspicion of involvement in the fatal shooting of a police sergeant.

Meanwhile, a seven-member U.S. congressional delegation left for Vienna after a three-day visit.

The official PAP press agency reported that the leader of the delegation, David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, said Saturday in Krakow that he would try to persuade President Reagan to lift U.S. sanctions, but American sources said the quote was "twisted."

A source in the delegation said the press agency statement was "a gross distortion of something Obey is reported to have said to the mayor of Krakow."

## Reagan Sets U.K. Speech To Parliament

### First Such Appearance By a U.S. President

By George Skelton  
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — President Reagan will become the first U.S. president to address a joint session of the British Parliament when he visits England in June as part of a weeklong European trip.

Mr. Reagan has been invited to speak to the parliamentarians June 8 in Westminster Hall, which adjoins the Houses of Parliament.

It is believed that Mr. Reagan will be the second non-British head of state to address Parliament, according to Michael Deaver, White House deputy chief of staff.

"Very Flattered"

De Gaulle addressed Parliament April 7, 1960, calling for the denuclearization of all nuclear weapons.

Mr. Deaver said that Mr. Reagan was "very flattered" at the British invitation. It will be the president's first trip outside the American continent since taking office.

Queen Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle on June 7 and 8.

President's Itinerary

Mr. Deaver, who recently spent six days in Europe organizing the trip, outlined this itinerary:

Mr. Reagan will leave Washington on June 3 for France and stay at Versailles until June 6 while he attends an economic summit meeting of seven industrialized nations.

He will fly to Rome on June 7 for visits with Pope John Paul II, Premier Giovanni Spadolini and President Sandro Pertini, all within five hours.

Mr. Deaver said that Mr. Reagan considers Italy to be one of his administration's staunchest allies, adding, "Not the least of the reasons for going there is this country's gratitude for the rescue of Gen. Dozier." Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, who was posted with a NATO unit in Verona, was kidnapped Dec. 17 by Red Brigades commandos and rescued six weeks later by Italian police.

Mr. Reagan will fly from Rome to London for his stay at Windsor Castle. "Among other reasons, the president is looking forward to going to Windsor because he will have an opportunity to do some horseback riding," Mr. Deaver said.

Mr. Reagan will fly to Bonn June 9 to meet with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The following day the president will attend a NATO summit meeting.

Mr. Deaver said Mr. Reagan might fly to Berlin for one day. If he does, it will delay his return to Washington to June 11.

## U.S. Aides: A Risk for Parliament?

### Some British MPs Say Student Interns Threaten Security

By Leonard Downie Jr.  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — A new spy hunt has begun in Britain. But the targets this time are not Soviet spies occasionally discovered inside the British government or secret services.

Instead, an investigation begun last week in the House of Commons is aimed at several scores of American college students working as unpaid research assistants for British members of Parliament.

Acting on a number of allegations from other MPs, House of Commons leader Frank Pym ordered a parliamentary inquiry into whether the researchers pose a security risk or place an unacceptable strain on overcrowded office facilities.

Parliamentary sources said there is no real evidence of a security threat beyond concern about access to parliamentary passes and the right of unfamiliar faces in the corridors. But the inquiry could jeopardize American university programs that for the past several years have offered parliamentary internships to students studying abroad.

The investigation has focused somewhat hostile media attention on unspecified complaints by some members of Parliament and their paid British staff workers that the Americans "may be working as spies for foreign intelligence agencies or industrial concerns" or are misusing scarce parliamentary research facilities for personal academic projects.

"I think they're seen by some here as slave labor for certain MPs," said a paid part-time British research assistant for one member of Parliament. "There have been complaints that some of them are too loud, ask stupid questions and monopolize things like library facilities, copying machines or lunch tables."

"Out of the Blue"

"This just came out of the blue," said University of Rochester student Lisa Vahdat, who works for Labor Party member of Parliament Bruce George. "People keep asking me now if I'm working for the CIA or the KGB," she said. "I can't believe it."

Mr. George, one of a number of MPs who enthusiastically support the student internship programs, said the controversy has been quietly smoldering for some time. He said he thought it was less about security than "xenophobia and barely suppressed anti-Americanism" among some members of Parliament and paid members of their staffs.

"I feel there is a growing anti-American feeling in this country, although I personally have not felt it from MPs," said Dan Markowitz, a student from the State University of New York who works for a Labor member of Parliament.

liament who did not want to be identified. "The secretary in my office also said she saw it as a way for some MPs to get into the newspapers."

Mr. Markowitz and Mr. George pointed to statements by Conservative MP Nicholas Winterton about "the presence of very strange people in this building" and by Labor MP Allen Adams that "the interesting thing about these people is the number of foreign accents — many of them seem to be from the Middle East or to be Americans."

Miss Vahdat said the American students work much later and longer hours than the MPs' paid secretaries and researchers and said that she knew of no non-British researchers besides the Americans.

"Parliament is in session late at night and we're busy listening to debates and doing things for our MPs," she said. "That's when politics is going on here."

Other student researchers and members of Parliament said they believed the Americans were most resented by paid British staffers, with whom they compete for scarce work space and facilities.

"When they see a lot of extra bodies around, they notice the for-

gners," said Jane Hatterer of Princeton, who works for Labor member of Parliament Stanley Clinton Davis. "There seems to be a sentiment of not wanting foreign people here."

Mr. Davis said he "could not cope" without his American student researcher. Each MP's staff allowance of \$15,000, plus free stationary and postage allowance, permits him to hire just one secretary and possibly share another or a paid researcher, Mr. Davis said.

The 635 members of Parliament have 900 secretaries and 200 researchers, paid and unpaid, working in an old office building outside the Palace of Westminster, compared to the thousands of staffers in numerous large office buildings in Washington for 635 representatives and senators.

"I'm entirely satisfied that the overwhelming majority of the American students have done a good job," Mr. Davis said. "It will be a sad reflection on British parliamentary life if these kids are made scapegoats for our problems."

The students said they do a wide variety of legislative research, working closely with members of Parliament, while friends with congressional internships in Washington complain that they seldom see their member of Congress.

## Times, Clerical Union Reach Layoff Accord

The Associated Press

LONDON — The future of The Times of London and The Sunday Times appeared brighter after an agreement was reached during the weekend with leaders of the clerical workers union over layoffs demanded by publisher Rupert Murdoch.

Arthur Brittenden, communications director of Mr. Murdoch's News International, said Friday that details of the agreement would not be announced until this week.

The union, the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, has been the main holdout in negotiations between News International and the various unions at The Times group over layoffs sought by Mr. Murdoch. He has said he could not afford to keep the newspapers going if sufficient staff cuts were not made.

He has called for 390 layoffs out of his goal of 600 to come from the ranks of the clerical workers. The union had hoped to keep that figure to no more than 224. The Times group employs 2,600 people.

"I can't say I'm overjoyed, because we will be losing jobs, but we think we've averted the closure of

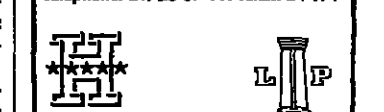
the papers," said Barry Fitzpatrick, leader of the union local, after the agreement was announced.

Mr. Murdoch, who bought the papers a year ago, told reporters when he arrived at London's Heathrow Airport shortly before the announcement that he would make a decision on the papers' future over the weekend.

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## Liberal Krakow Tries to Blunt Martial Law

### Tradition of Tolerance in Polish Cultural Center Lightens Party's Tread

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

KRAKOW, Poland — Poland's ancient capital is attempting to preserve its liberal traditions intact despite the imposition of martial law.

As the seat of Poland's oldest university, the cathedral town where Pope John Paul II served as priest and then archbishop, Krakow is the most tolerant and westward-looking of Polish cities. The relaxed state of mind, the product of living close to the past amid some of Europe's finest medieval architecture, has largely offset the drabness and austerity associated with a Communist-ruled country.

On the evidence of a two-day visit to the city organized by Polish authorities for foreign journalists, Krakow's special atmosphere has also blunted the harshness of December's military crackdown.

Scholars, Communist Party apparatchiks, priests and members of the suspended independent Solidarity trade union all seem to agree that things are better here than in the rest of the country. Apart from the big strikes that followed the imposition of martial law, there have been no serious clashes between workers and police. The army has kept in the background.

Long View of History

Heavily influenced by the Roman Catholic Church, Krakow intellectuals tend to take the long view of Polish history. Solidarity, they argue, has left a permanent imprint on Poland and sooner or later the Communist Party will have to come to terms with it. Better to wait patiently than to gamble everything in a violent uprising, they say.

The strength of the liberal tradition in Krakow has also rubbed off on the authorities. The party chief, Krystian Dabrowski, likes to boast that he is still determined to solve all problems "by political methods" rather than by force. The local military commissar has the reputation of being a cultured man skilled in the art of compromise.

At the same time, some Krakow residents insist that all these professions of tolerance and good will are merely a veneer. The regime's tactics toward Krakow may be different, but the aim is the same: the restoration of full Communist Party control.

A leading local journalist remarked: "In

some ways it's even worse here, as we don't know where we stand. The authorities do what they have to do under martial law — but they confuse us by wearing white gloves."

The atmosphere of normality in Krakow obviously made it, from the government's point of view, a good place to bring a party of foreign journalists for "a study tour."

Looking for a Story

These trips make for a strange experience. Most of them soon develop into a kind of game played between competitive Western journalists looking for a story and Communist bureaucrats seeking to prove that all is "normal" in their particular district. The journalists' aim is to escape the attention of their chaperones and get to interview some real workers — or indeed anyone who will tell what is really going on.

The strategy of the officials is to tie everybody down with interminable press conferences describing the history of the region, statistics on industrial production and arguments justifying martial law.

Despite this, some insights did emerge from the visit to Krakow. The journalists were taken to the Lenin Steelworks — a rambling, now crumbling place that was built in the 1950s as an industrial showpiece. Originally, it was seen by Communist ideologues as a laboratory for the building of "Socialist man," a working-class citadel that would counterbalance the "reactionary" power of the church and the Krakow intelligentsia.

Last year, the steelworks became one of Solidarity's strongholds — with 90 percent of the 38,000-member work force belonging to the union.

'Communists Out'

Today, except for some roughly scrawled slogans on walls ("Communism Out" was one), there is little outward evidence of Solidarity's former dominance. The union chairman, Mieczyslaw Gil, was sentenced two weeks ago to four years' imprisonment for organizing strikes, and underground Solidarity activity at the plant appears to be limited.

Questioned privately, however, most workers express a calm conviction that Solidarity will be back in some form or other. The "social commissions" set up by the Communist Party

in place of trade unions are described as being artificial and unrepresentative of the work force.

Since last December, the only significant trouble in Krakow occurred at the university. Students lighted candles in their dormitory windows to protest martial law and patriotic hymns were sung.

Similar incidents occurred in the southwestern city of Wroclaw, where many students were reportedly beaten up after being made to run a gauntlet of baton-wielding riot police. In Krakow, by contrast, the February protests were defused by university staff, who applied moral pressure to the students, contending they were jeopardizing traditional university freedoms.

The argument is a strong one in Krakow's case since the Jagiellonian University appears to have escaped the worst of the repression. Apart from one university staff member interned, there have been no dismissals.

Cultural Representative

Some of the credit for this relative tolerance is given to a Communist intellectual from Krakow, Hieronim Kubiak, who still sits on the party's Politburo as a representative of the cultural community. At a meeting with intellectuals recently, he was reported to have expressed the hope that the staff of high schools and universities would be spared the ideological purge.

Oblivious to martial law, the members of one of Krakow's experimental theater groups threw a party to mark a birthday. The beat of heavy rock music floated across the Renaissance rooftops and spires of the old town as they danced, joked and got drunk.

The party could have been anywhere in the West. The products of a European tradition dating back 10 centuries, the young people there were closer in spirit to Paris and New York than to Moscow (one sported a U.S. Army jacket).

An actress said: "We're reacting to what's happened in Poland by a kind of internal emigration. We want to keep together and keep as far away from the Poland of the internment camps and Communist jargon as possible."

Such an attitude is hardly likely to produce an uprising this spring, as some have predicted. On the other hand, it is hardly likely to produce a totalitarian state, either.

## Filibuster Trims Debate at UN Rights Session

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — East European and Latin American delegations are engaged in a prolonged filibuster at the current session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in an apparent effort to curtail debate on Poland, El Salvador, Guatemala and Iran.

The commission has the task of formulating UN human rights policy for the next year, and, with five days of sessions left, Western diplomats and observers are worried at what they see as a pattern of delaying tactics, aided by the Bulgarian chairman, Ivan Garvalov.

Over the last five weeks of debate, Mr. Garvalov has allowed long speeches, followed by rights of reply, on Southern Africa, Chile and Israel. Sources said that he also allowed four days of confiden-

tial proceedings last week to be drawn out by procedural motions and then quickly agreed to a proposal by Algeria and Syria Friday that the commission not meet over the weekend.

Poland on Agenda

The result will be to squeeze this week's debate, which started late on Friday. In addition to the crisis in Poland, it covers such areas as Guatemala, El Salvador and the treatment of the Bahais in Iran. It also includes a new study by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, on prevention of the mass exodus of refugees from such regions as Indochina and the Horn of Africa.

Some of the 91 additional speakers who signed up for the debate are concerned that the commission

may even decide not to vote on any of the resolutions, as happened in 1972 under a Polish chairman.

"What we're seeing is an unholy alliance between the Latin Americans and East European countries to stall the commission," said David Weissbrodt, a professor at the University of Minnesota who is in Geneva as an observer. "The greatest risk now is that they will decide to avoid all country-oriented resolutions, and so gut the commission's work."

During the four days of confidential debate last week, the commission reviewed the records of eight countries accused of "patterns of gross violations" of human rights — in effect the UN blacklist. Sources said that the commission decided to drop its probe of South Korea and Paraguay after both governments sent letters of explanation at the last moment.

An investigation of Venezuela, which had been queried about the deaths of 200 Colombian miners in Venezuela some years ago, has also been dropped.

Five other countries have been kept under review: Argentina, Uruguay, East Germany, Haiti and Afghanistan. Sources said that Argentina dragged out its review with procedural motions, and that

the East Europeans tried hard to ensure that East Germany — accused of restricting the right to leave the country — was taken off the list. After a procedural move by Cuba was narrowly defeated, the commission voted 20-12, with 11 abstentions, to keep East Germany under review.

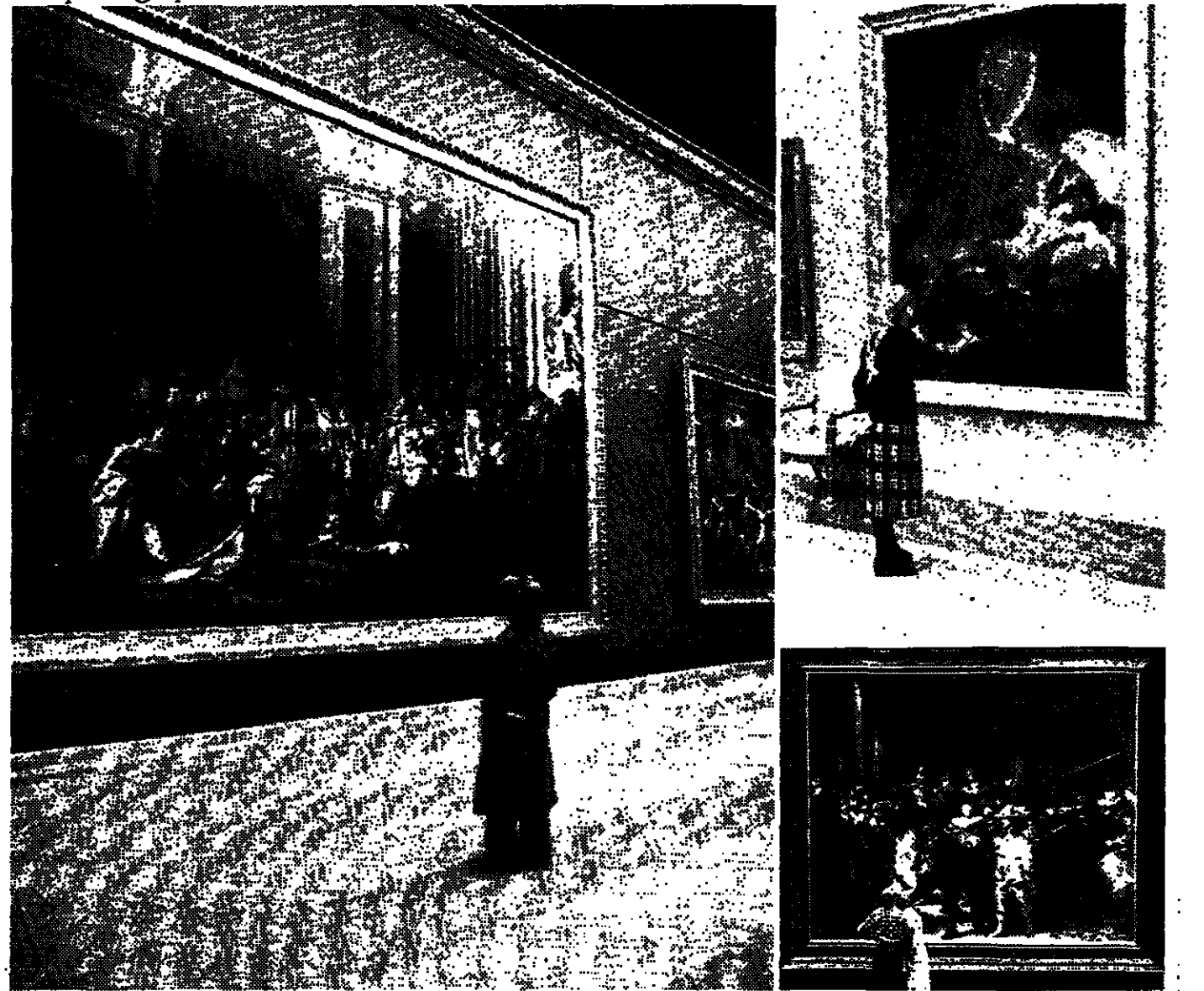
Meanwhile, Western delegates are lobbying hard in support of a resolution on Poland, and efforts are under way to draft a resolution on El Salvador that will pass by consensus. Sources said that the United States is likely to vote against or abstain on the Salvadoran issue, even though the latest draft makes no reference to the coming elections but talks vaguely of a "negotiated settlement" to the civil war. The elections, scheduled for March 28, were harshly criticized by a UN report prepared for the commission.

Inmate Dies in Zimbabwe

United Press International  
SALISBURY — A confessed murderer who said he killed more than 50 people with an ax over four years was found hanged to death in his prison cell, police said Saturday. Police said they believe Sampson Kanderayi, 35, hanged himself Friday.

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## Laker Reportedly Seeks Financing For a Smaller, Full-Fare Airline

The Associated Press

LONDON — A month after the collapse of Laker Airways, Sir Freddie Laker is circulating plans for a Laker II airline — smaller, leaner and definitely not cut-rate. The Sunday Times reported.

The newspaper said it had obtained a copy of a prospectus prepared by Sir Freddie and his backers that "is now doing the rounds" of London financial institutions in search of support worth £105 million (\$192 million).

The paper said Sir Freddie would fly with only five aircraft and 770 employees, compared with 13 aircraft and 2,795 employees before, and would concentrate on services from Gatwick Airport, south of London, to Los Angeles, Miami and New York.

"But most significant of all is the total rejection of the old buccannering days of price-cutting," The Times said. "It is even suggested that the new airline might actually join IATA, the airlines' fare-fixing cartel against which Laker has campaigned for many years." IATA stands for International Air Transport Association.

The document was prepared with the help of Roland W. Rowland, head of the Lorho conglomerate and a possible partner in Laker II, the paper said.

The prospectus indicated that Sir Freddie believes Laker II could earn a "net profit before tax and financing charges" of £16.2 million (\$29.6 million). The newspaper concluded, however, that this projection was the result of some "startlingly optimistic assumptions" by Sir Freddie.







## Press Account of Moro's Final Moments Says He Believed He Would Be Released

**The Associated Press**  
ROME — Aldo Moro climbed calmly into the trunk of a car, believing he was about to be freed, according to accounts of the last moments before he was murdered by Red Brigades kidnappers in May, 1978.

Mr. Moro, the former Italian premier, asked the man guarding him, Prospero Gallinari, to say goodbye to the man who had interrogated him, Mario Moretti, according to an account published Saturday by Milan's *Corriere della Sera*.

Minutes later, Mr. Moro was dead, shot by Mr. Gallinari in the soundproof garage of the elegant apartment building where he had been held captive, the newspaper said.

*Corriere della Sera's* report was based on depositions to prosecutors made by Antonio Savasta and Patricio Peci, two accused Red Brigades members. The two told officials that as soon as Mr. Moro got into the car, he was covered with a blanket and then shot in the heart by Mr. Gallinari, according to the newspaper.

Mr. Moro did not die immediately and put up his arm to defend himself, according to the account. Mr. Gallinari grabbed a submachine gun from fellow terrorist Anna Laura Braghetti and fired a hail of bullets into Mr. Moro's body, the newspaper said.

Mr. Peci said the Red Brigades decided to kill Mr. Moro when they realized the Italian government would give them no concessions, *Corriere della Sera* said. The Italian government had refused to negotiate for Mr. Moro's release.

Mr. Moro was then asked to write his will. When he had finished writing letters containing his last wishes, he was told that the decision to kill him had been revoked, the newspaper reported.

Mr. Savasta and Mr. Peci said Mr. Moro had always been dignified, and that there had been disagreement between Red Brigades members on whether he should be killed.

The trial of Mr. Gallinari, Mr. Moretti, Miss Braghetti and others allegedly involved in the kidnapping and murder of Mr. Moro is to open April 14 in Rome. Mr. Savasta and 15 other alleged terrorists go on trial Monday in Verona for the kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, who was freed on Jan. 28 after being held for 42 days. Mr. Peci was arrested in February, 1980, and later became a police informer.

**2 Officials Linked to Brigades**  
NAPLES (AP) — Police have reported the arrests of a Socialist politician and a police officer formerly assigned to the Red Brigades, on charges that they cooperated with the group.

Police said Saturday that Enea Frutta, 34, a Socialist town councilman from the Naples suburb of Caivano, and Fortunato Manna, 28, a former member of the Naples anti-terrorist squad, were arrested Friday night.

Mr. Frutta was accused of membership in the Red Brigades, possession of arms and explosives, distributing terrorist literature and renting and buying property for the gang. Mr. Manna was charged with revealing police secrets to the Red Brigades.

Authorities also confirmed Saturday for the first time that a 1.4-billion lire (\$1.1-million) ransom had been paid to the Red Brigades for the release of Cirio Cirillo, a Christian Democratic politician from Naples who was kidnapped last year and held for 88 days. They did not say who paid the money.



Aldo Moro

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## Irish Leaders Seek Votes For Coalition

### 7 Deputies Holding The Balance of Power

**Reuters**  
DUBLIN — Irish politicians began a final round of negotiations Sunday in an effort to break a deadlock — left by inconclusive elections — before parliament meets to choose a premier on Tuesday.

Outgoing Premier Garret FitzGerald and opposition leader Charles Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail party, were seeking support from the seven independent and minor party deputies who hold the balance of power after last month's vote. Mr. Haughey's party won 81 of the 166 seats in the parliament. Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael-Labor coalition won 78 seats.

Mr. Haughey, a former premier who needs only three of the uncommitted votes for an overall majority in the Dail (parliament), was to meet with one of the uncommitted deputies, Tony Gregory, Sunday before seeing the others on Monday.

Like the six other undecided members, Mr. Gregory was keeping his options open. Asked about his voting intentions he would only say: "I honestly don't know at the moment, the final meetings with the party leaders will decide."

Five of the seven are leftists. They include three members of the Marxist group Sinn Fein, the Workers Party — a group that is not connected with Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army — Mr. Gregory and Jim Kemmy. It was Mr. Kemmy's switch of support that brought down Mr. FitzGerald's coalition in a budget dispute in January.

The others are outgoing Speaker John O'Connell and Neil Blaney, a friend and former cabinet colleague of Mr. Haughey.

Mr. FitzGerald must attract six votes to give his coalition a majority.

As he meets the independent members Monday, he must also await the outcome of a Labor Party meeting on whether it will renew its partnership with his Fine Gael party.

Most of the bargaining in the last two weeks has focused on the 1982 budget, the issue on which the election was fought.

Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Haughey agree that tough measures are needed to halt the country's economic slide and both fought the election on programs calling for sweeping increases in taxes on consumer goods.

But the leftists have said they want the tax burden shifted to corporate and property taxes, and Mr. Gregory demands more money for his constituency in depressed central Dublin.

Both leaders have submitted lengthy reports to Mr. Gregory on how they would help the inner city.

## Genscher Goes to U.S. as Tension Grows Over East-West Differences

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was scheduled to begin a three-day visit to Washington Sunday that Foreign Ministry officials are working to portray as without urgency and part of the regular course of U.S.-West German diplomatic exchanges.

For months, however, the West German government has been uneasy over U.S. criticism on such issues as Bonn's response to the military crackdown in Poland, the Soviet gas pipeline project and Western defense spending. Government officials in Bonn have privately voiced growing discomfort at having to confront sometimes hostile U.S. representatives and audiences.

But the pressures on the West German government to adjust their policies toward the Eastern bloc appear to have little result.

Bonn on Rotors

There is still no sign that West Germany will compromise on the gas pipeline project with the Soviet Union. Economics Minister Otto Lambdordoff, just back from the United States, warned again last week against further plans under consideration in Washington to block the deal.

The Reagan administration has banned shipment of critically important General Electric rotor blades to European engineering firms responsible for producing turbines for the 2,800-mile (4,480-kilometer) gas line from Siberia. But Mr. Reagan has deferred — pending the results of a State Department team mission to Europe — a decision on banning foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms from supplying such components.

U.S. officials have objected to the \$15-billion pipeline deal on grounds it will make Western Europe too dependent on Soviet natural gas and help fund what it views as Moscow's strategic campaign against the West.

Meanwhile, the Europeans have argued their need to decrease their reliance on Middle Eastern oil. Lately, West German officials have taken to parrying U.S. attacks on the pipeline by highlighting the Reagan administration's unwillingness to stop grain sales to the Soviet Union.

The announcement last week by Sen. Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, that congressional consideration was being given to a motion to withdraw some of the 350,000 U.S. troops and military personnel stationed in West Germany received wide attention in Bonn, and dramatized the depth of frustration and irritation with the West Germans in some U.S. quarters.

But the statement itself — which had been forecast for weeks by U.S. officials, including the ambassador to West Germany, Arthur F. Burns — was less surprising to the West Germans than the way Mr. Stevens framed the issue.

Mr. Burns had raised the possibility of a troop withdrawal in connection with continuing West German protests against the United States and NATO's decision to deploy new nuclear weapons. He said that if the U.S. military presence was not wanted, it could be removed.

In contrast, Mr. Stevens appeared to West German observers as a sort of punishment for West Germany's recalcitrant behavior in the Atlantic alliance, and particularly for Bonn's determination to follow through on the Soviet pipeline deal.

Officially, the subject of a troop pullout is not on Mr. Genscher's agenda of meetings planned with Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. It was described by the Foreign Ministry as "not a matter between governments." But Mr. Genscher is expected to have to deal with the question during his appointments on Capitol Hill.

Florida plane should not have been able to remain airborne once it had lifted off the runway after an unusually long takeoff run.

Investigators have established that the two engines were developing only about 75 percent of usual takeoff power through most of the brief flight. Most believe that the probable happened because the sensors for relaying power output to cockpit instruments were clogged by ice or anti-ice fluid.

It is widely agreed that the plane pitched upward as soon as it struggled off the runway, lifting its nose to an uncommonly high angle and at a fast rate. The unanswered question is whether the pitch-up resulted primarily from the crew's actions or from the plane's idiosyncrasies in taking off in icy conditions.

These actions emphasize the need to make certain, through testing procedures and inspections, that planes have been cleared of ice and snow when taking off. In addition, crews are advised to avoid lifting the plane's nose too abruptly and to add some extra takeoff speed.

Boeing cautioned that information on all but one of the incidents, which involved a test plane of its own, was being put out as reported to Boeing. The company itself has not verified the data. No other type of aircraft, whether built by Boeing or its competitors, has had a similar run of unusual and potentially hazardous maneuvers on takeoff runs.

The company's technology chief, Robert R. Larson, testified briefly Saturday and was scheduled to be interrogated again when the hearing resumes on Monday.

The key issue for officials and other safety experts is why the Air

## Boeing Tells U.S. Crash Inquiry 3 Other 737s Had Takeoff Problem

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board has disclosed three incidents since December in which Boeing 737 airliners had to make abnormal maneuvers while taking off in icy conditions that those that evidently contributed to the crash of an Air Florida jetliner here Jan. 13.

All three incidents, revealed Saturday, involved Luftbansa flights in Europe, and one occurred the same day as the Air Florida crash. The twin-jet Air Florida craft, taking off in a snowstorm from Washington National Airport, hit a bridge and plunged into the Potomac River, killing 78 persons.

The three new reports brought to 24 the number of cases since 1971 in which Boeing 737s may have encountered a dangerous phenomenon that Boeing tests have shown to be related to accumulations of ice or snow, especially on the leading edge of the wings. When this happens, a plane taking off will suddenly encounter forces that can lift its nose abruptly or cause it to roll to one side, or both.

In all three incidents, the crews were able to regain normal control, and there apparently were no injuries.

The tabulation was supplied by the manufacturer and was made public at hearings that the safety board has been conducting in an attempt to pinpoint the cause of the crash. Boeing also noted the actions it had taken to inform the industry of the problem and to notify crews of precautions to take.

Data Not Verified

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## 2 U.S. Jewish Groups Fight Bequest to PLO

By David Margolick

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A journalist who died last year has left \$30,000 to the Palestine Liberation Organization, and two major Jewish organizations are trying to block the bequest in a court here.

In unusual legal proceedings, lawyers representing the American Jewish Congress, the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith and the New York state attorney general's office are seeking to examine the aims and activities of the PLO to show that the bequest, by Fred Sparks of New York, should not be honored.

Mr. Sparks died Feb. 18, 1981, at the age of 65. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1951 for his reporting from postwar Europe while working for The Chicago Daily News, a newspaper that closed in March, 1978. He had covered the plight of Palestinian refugees after the Israeli war of independence in 1948.

The lawyers for the Jewish groups say they plan to question Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO's permanent observer to the United Nations. A hearing scheduled for Friday in Surrogate's Court was postponed until next month. Mr. Terzi said he would participate in the proceedings.

Surrogate's courts oversee the disposition of estates and make provisions for guardians.

Surrogate Marie M. Lambert, the judicial officer in the case, last week granted both Jewish organizations the right to file "friend of the court" briefs and to participate in the discovery proceedings.

Under long-established pre-

## News Story Ban Raises Freedom Issue in India

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — An Indian court has barred a leading newsmagazine from writing about the business dealings of a political ally of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The lower court injunction against the magazine India Today is the first case in India of an article being blocked before its publication and is viewed as a major test of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press in a country in which investigative reporting is in its infancy.

The case currently is before Judge Shiv Charan of New Delhi's lowest court. But his decision on whether to allow the magazine story on Charanjit Singh, a parliamentarian and soft drink magnate, is likely to end up before the supreme court.

Mr. Singh argued in an affidavit filed with Judge Charan's court that India Today is planning on publishing a "scandalous, concocted, incorrect, biased and politically motivated article . . . which will seriously damage, defame and harm" his reputation.

He appeared to base this view on a list of questions submitted to him by India Today correspondent Chaitanya Kalbag, who had been unable to get both sides of a story he was working on.

"The process of trying to do a fair job of reporting ironically has gotten us stuck in the courts," said India Today editor Aron Purie.

The three pages of questions, included in the court documents, focused on charges raised by the opposition in Parliament over allowing Mr. Singh, a close associate of Prime Minister Gandhi's late son and political adviser, Sanjay Gandhi, and won election to Parliament two years ago as a member of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I party.

The court ban on the still unwritten India Today article, which was scheduled for publication in mid-February, assumes special significance now, since the press is under attack from the prime minister, who has accused it of being biased against her and her program.

"The press is the opposition in India," Mrs. Gandhi said in an interview last month on Swedish television. "They lead the opposition. It is not just reporting. . . . Their reporting is absolutely baseless. They don't admit that anything good has happened."

In reply, an editorial in the Statesman asked: "Is the freedom Mrs. Gandhi has in mind merely freedom to conform, to applaud whatever she says or does, and even to praise her followers who are venal and brazen or incompetent and obsequious?"

The Gandhi government's attitudes toward the press, articulated most frequently by the prime minister and her information minister, Vasant Sathe, are taken seriously in this country, where newspapers depend heavily on government advertising and where the government controls the import, price and distribution of newsprint.

In a Jan. 28 lecture on freedom

of the press, S. Nihal Singh, editor of the Indian Express, called Mr. Gandhi's political leadership "out of sympathy with a truly free press." He added: "We live in a corrupt and venal society. And if we do not expose these evils which are eating into the very fabric of our being, we can only go downhill."

A new crop of newsmagazines such as India Today and a few newspapers such as the Indian Express have led Indian journalism's recent forays into investigative re-

porting. An Express series by associate editor Arun Shourie led to the resignation of Mrs. Gandhi's chief minister for Maharashtra, Abdul Rahman Antulay.

But this type of journalism is a new phenomenon in India, where the press traditionally merely reports what political figures say.

The India Today case also appears likely to break new legal ground in this country, where this type of court-ordered prior restraint has never come up before.

The only similar case, according to legal experts, involved a court order banning the second part of a series in a tabloid where the first article was found to be scurrilous.

India follows British law, where prior restraint by the courts is more common. English papers were barred temporarily from printing details of the effect of the drug thalidomide on babies whose mothers took it while pregnant. The courts eventually allowed the story to be printed.

## UN Says Poverty, Unemployment Continue to Trouble South Asia

Reuters

BANGKOK — Poverty, unemployment and chronic trade deficits continue to trouble the countries of South Asia, according to a United Nations survey released Sunday.

The report, prepared by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, said starvation in some areas could be avoided only by large imports of food. It also said the gap between rich and poor was continuing to widen in most Southeast Asian countries.

Economic conditions improved in the Communist countries of Indochina, but the report said they still needed huge amounts of food aid from abroad.

One bright spot in the region was the record of the five member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The report said these countries — Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand — along with Burma, Hong Kong and South Korea, had maintained strong rates of economic growth in the midst of world recession.

Their growth rates ranged from 5 percent in the Philippines to 10 percent in Hong Kong while recession reduced growth rates in industrialized nations to under 2 percent.

Countries of South Asia — Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka — are among the poorest in the world with annual per capita incomes ranging from \$80 in Bhutan to \$260 in Pakistan.

The survey said low income was compounded by inequalities. The richest 20 percent took 60 percent of the total income in Nepal, 49 percent in India and 43 percent in Sri Lanka.

The survey said another common feature of the economic situation in South Asia was reliance on foreign aid and borrowing to finance growing balance of payments deficits.

Although conditions had improved in the Communist countries of Indochina, the survey said further progress would depend on foreign aid, which was uncertain. It said Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos made gains in production of rice, the staple food, but that they still needed major food aid from abroad.

China canceled aid in 1978 when relations with Vietnam worsened, and Australia and Japan suspended aid after Vietnam invaded Cambodia.

Soviet-bloc countries have filled part of the gap but the extent of their assistance was not clear, the survey said.

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For further information about the workshop of interest, contact Greg Miller at the Office of International Studies, School of Visual Arts, 209 East 23 Street, New York, New York, U.S.A. 10010. Phone: 212-679-7350.

## 10 Killed in Houston Hotel Blaze

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Ten persons died of suffocation when a fire in one room of the Westchase Hilton sent smoke billowing through the 16-month-old hotel on Houston's affluent West Side.

Five persons were hospitalized, two in critical condition, after the fire was reported at 2:28 a.m. Saturday.

The chief of the fire department's arson squad said that a hotel employee cut off the building's fire alarm repeatedly because he did not know what it was, and possibly because its buzzing on the switchboard annoyed him.

The officials said they had no reason to believe that the fire was anything but an accident, but they could not say exactly what started it.

Began on Fourth Floor

The blaze began in or near a stuffed chair in a room on the fourth floor of the 13-story hotel, fire officials said. They said the room's occupant, Scott Peterson, an employee of the Hilton Hotel in Santa Fe, N.M., told them that he was returning from a date when he found the fourth-floor corridor

filled with smoke. According to the officials, Mr. Peterson said he ran to the room and woke up his friend, Scott Owens.

The blaze "totally consumed the contents of the room," said Carl Hooker, a deputy fire chief, but "didn't spread."

"The smoke spread," he said. "All these people died from smoke inhalation."

The hotel has no sprinkler system, the officials said. If it had, said Fire Chief V.E. Rogers, fewer people would have died. Houston's fire code was amended last year to require new hotels to install sprinkler systems. The requirement is not retroactive, however.

About 200 in Hotel

About 200 guests were in the 165-room hotel when the fire started. All were evacuated, most of them to the Adam's Mark, another hotel nearby.

Chief Rogers said investigators found that some guests did not hear the fire alarm.

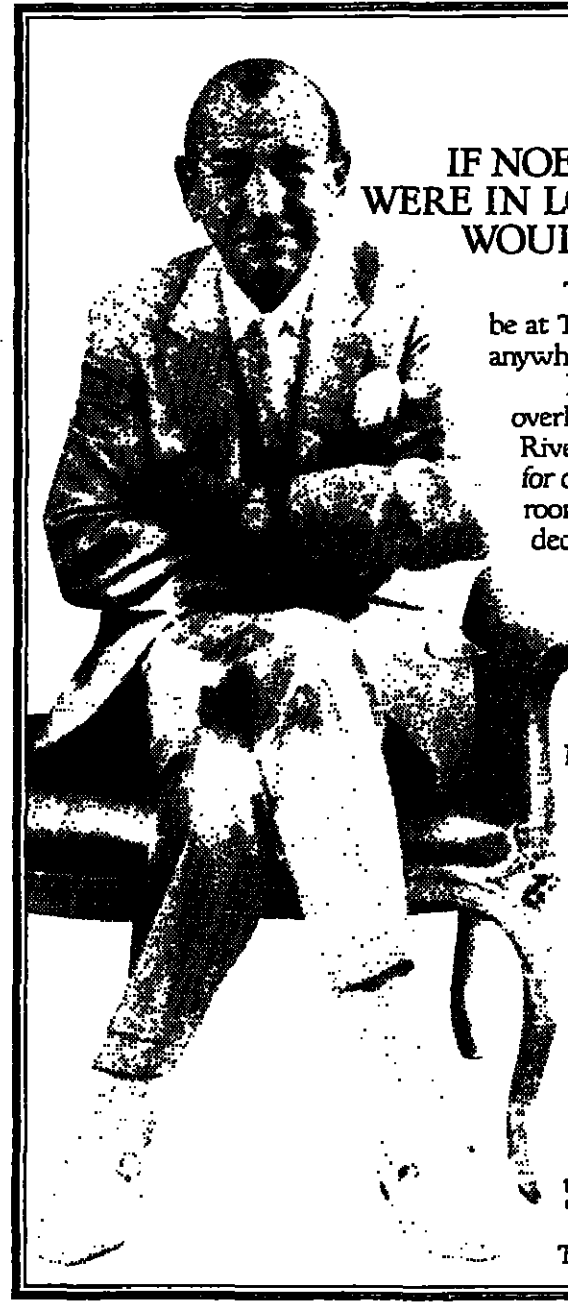
Leonard Mikeska, a deputy chief and head of the arson squad, said that an employee working behind the main desk had not been briefed on the fire alarm system and turned off the signal several times because he did not know

what the buzzer that sounded on a nearby switchboard signified. "Possibly, it was annoying him," he said.

According to hotel and fire officials, there are three alarm systems in the hotel: independent smoke detectors in individual rooms; smoke and heat detectors in corridors, and conventional manually activated alarm switches. Erich Huemer, the hotel manager, said that the system in the corridors, activated by heat and smoke, was tested on Wednesday and found in good working order.

Seven of the 10 victims apparently died in their sleep, according to Dr. Aurelio Espinola, the deputy chief medical examiner for Harris County.

The fire was the fifth recent disaster at a major U.S. hotel. A fire on Nov. 21, 1980, killed 84 persons at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas. Twenty-six died in a fire at Stouffer's Inn in Harrison, N.Y., the following Dec. 4. Another fire, which a hotel busboy was convicted of setting, killed eight persons at the Las Vegas Hilton on Feb. 10, 1981. On July 17, 1981, overhead walkways collapsed at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Kansas City, Mo., killing 113.



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dim 150	Broad	7 1/4	'87	Jan	84	11.67	8.62
dim 150	Broad	8	'87	Aug	86 1/2	11.41	9.25

\$15	5 1/4 % 1997 MAR	98 1/2	25 MAR 97	1046 1/2	1.02	1.00
	RichCo Cu Ltd		1 Dec 97	1046 1/2		
	4 1/4 % 1991 Sep	196	29 Sep 91	302 4/5	3.00	1.07
\$40	RichCo Cu Ltd		31 Jul 88	van 684 -		
	6 5/8 % 1995 Sep	101	29 Sep 95	624 3/5	3.08	1.02

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(Continued on Page 10)

February 1982



**SDR 200,000,000**

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the progress of the plan to ensure that the problem is being addressed effectively.

10



## U.S. 'All Savers' Far Short of Goal

By Nancy L. Ross  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, declaring "It has not served the purpose it was designed to do, so there is no need to continue it," has sounded the death knell for the All Savers Certificate.

The All Savers Act was passed by Congress at the behest of the savings industry over the objections of the Reagan administration. Industry lobbyists persuaded legislators that the bill would pump sorely needed funds into ailing savings and loans and mutual savings banks. When commercial banks grumbled, they were added to the list of eligible savers. And the housing industry was won over by a provision that 75 percent of new funds would be earmarked for the residential sector. Agricultural loans were also included for political reasons.

Individuals who buy these certificates are allowed to exclude \$1,000 in interest payments from their income taxes; couples filing jointly may exclude \$2,000. The program, which began Oct. 1, 1981, runs until Dec. 31 of this year, but a bill has been introduced in Congress to extend it.

The U.S. League of Savings Associations optimistically predicted sales of All Savers Certificates would reach \$230 billion in 15 months. The Treasury estimated \$120 billion, whereas the Joint Taxation Committee settled on \$65 billion. The National Association of Home Builders and the Na-

tional Association of Realtors predicted that sales would help finance construction of 400,000 to 450,000 new houses during fiscal 1982 and 1983, a 40-percent increase. Moreover, an additional five million households would be able to qualify for mortgages, thanks to lower interest rates made possible because financial institutions pay only 70 percent of the Treasury annual average investment yield on the certificates.

### Thrifts Lose

Sales during the first month reached \$35 billion, but tapered off rapidly. By the end of January the total sold by banks and thrift institutions at \$45.4 billion. Reasons for the slowdown in sales include a decline in the interest rate paid on All Savers, competition from Individual Retirement Accounts, lack of a clear tax advantage to the middle income saver, and generally poor economic conditions. Moreover, the projections made by Data Resources Inc. for the construction industry were based on what proved to be an erroneously low interest rate of 13 percent.

That \$45.4 billion total breaks down as follows: savings banks, \$19.7 billion; savings and loans, \$20.9 billion; and mutual savings banks, \$4.8 billion. For every new dollar customers put in, they simply moved three or four dollars from existing accounts at the same institutions into All Savers. But since the law specifies

that the three-quarters of the funds to go to housing (and agricultural loans) must come from net new funds, one has to calculate how much money was withdrawn from other accounts at the time of All Savers purchases.

Banks generally took in more deposits than they lost in the period between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1981, but thrift institutions suffered terrible hemorrhages. (The law states that the 75 percent be calculated on the basis of interest credited to the accounts, so the figures are higher than would be expected if only net new funds were counted.) The banks' share of All Savers money for housing during the first three months of the program amounted to \$8.1 billion; \$3.6 billion for the savings and loans; and about \$1 billion for the savings banks for a total of \$14.7 billion.

The law allows the money to be invested in conventional or government-insured mortgages, home improvement loans, rehabilitation, cooperative apartments and mobile homes as well as securities issued by secondary market agents such as the Federal National Mortgage Association. There is no breakdown on how the funds are being allotted.

All Savers' sales allowed thrift institutions to quell the outflow of deposits for one month before the run began again. During the fourth quarter, S&Ls made \$10 billion in mortgage loans, of which All Savers funds may have been a part. Any effect All Savers might



Donald T. Regan  
...No need to continue it

have had on profits is buried in a sea of red ink; thrifts lost \$6.5 billion last year.

As for the effect on the housing market, again experts find none discernible. Construction and real estate are both stymied by high interest rates. "It is hard to see a measurable effect," said Bob Sheehan, an economist with the National Association of Home Builders.

Yet Mr. Sheehan would support an extension of All Savers under certain conditions: more direct benefit to mortgages, more choices of maturities for savers, and at 85 percent rather than 70 percent of the Treasury bill yield.

## Bill to Revoke Shares Raises Investor Concern in Canada

By Irvin Lutsky  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Securities industry analysts are concerned a recent development in Canada's National Energy Program will probably lead to renewed friction between the United States and Canada and could cause foreign investors to dump Canadian oil and gas stocks.

Federal Energy Minister Marc Lalonde last month unveiled an omnibus Energy Security Act which, among many other proposed changes, could enable Canadian companies to drive out foreign shareholders.

The act contains amendments to many other pieces of federal legislation but the analysts are concerned about proposed changes in the Canada Business Corporations Act.

### 'Constrained' Shares

What the act would do is to enable companies, dependent on a high degree of Canadian ownership as a requirement for government grants, royalties, licenses and permits to reduce foreign shareholdings by cancelling existing issued shares.

This could happen only if the foreign investor refused to sell. In such circumstances, the company could cancel the shares, reissue them as "constrained" shares and resell them to Canadians. The for-

ign shareholder would then receive the proceeds of the sale.

Companies would be able to issue both free and constrained shares and would be entitled to buy back shares and reissue an equivalent number of shares which could be held by Canadians only.

Foreign investors dissatisfied with their treatment could file notices of dissent and receive "fair value," based on independent appraisal of the company's assets.

There is no indication of how many, if any, companies would resort to the proposed forced Canadianization, but analysts here fear the proposed legislation will be seen as another example of "foreigners not welcome."

Canadian oil and gas companies have been among the most active issues on the American Stock Exchange in New York. While they accounted for a high proportion of total Amex trading in 1981, analysts say activity in the Canadian oils has fallen by half in New York. They fear that the Energy Security Act could result in a further steep decline in interest in Canadian energy securities among U.S. investors.

They also fear that Canadian oil and gas shares will decline if companies use their own funds to buy back stock, reissue it in restricted form, and attempt to resell the shares to the smaller Canadian population.

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## U.S. Firms Split in Fight Over EEC Proposals

(Continued from Page 7)

the ball for Mr. Fisher in the Senate, said when he introduced his bill last August that the Europeans are ingrates who failed to recognize the benefits to "the economic health of Europe" from the activities of U.S. firms.

Neither Sen. Symms' bill nor its counterpart in the House has made any legislative headway. Sources in Congress acknowledge that the purpose of introducing the so-called "blocking legislation" was more to fire a shot across the bow of the Europeans than to enact enforceable laws.

The State Department has been caught in the middle. The department disapproves of what the Europeans propose to do, but it also wants to avoid a confrontation with the EEC at a time when irritants to U.S.-European relations are proliferating.

A senior State Department official said last week that the U.S. hopes the U.S. corporations, and some in Europe that share their concerns, can do their own negotiating with the EEC and avoid escalating this into a confrontation

between the U.S. government and the European community.

Mr. Fisher, a partner in the firm of Patton, Boggs and Blow, represents Mars Inc., the secretive candy and rice empire based in McLean, Va., and "about 20 other multinationals" that he declined to name because "a lot of them have investments in Europe which are hostages to the governments over there," he said.

He acknowledged that his tactics — which go so far as to suggest that U.S. defense commitments to NATO might diminish if the Europeans undercut U.S. economic interests — have stirred resentment within the EEC.

### Reverse Effect

But, he argued, "publicity is our best weapon, because what they are doing is illegal. It is outside the scope of the Treaty of Rome," which created the EEC, he said, and since it is illegal "you can understand why the Europeans don't want to read it in the newspapers."

Such free-swinging verbal assaults, in the opinion of some opponents of the proposed regulations, have the effect of reinforcing

the determination of the regulations' supporters to push them through. Because he represents Mars, which holds its corporate information as closely as possible and has a reputation as anti-union, Mr. Fisher is viewed by critics in Europe as a well-financed pleader whose tactics jeopardize the interests of other U.S. businesses.

Ivor Richard, the British Laborite who as the EEC's commissioner for Social Affairs is the key figure on the European side, said recently that "the Fisher group's tactics are totally counterproductive. The person they have to influence is me, and they have not had a scrap of influence on me, nor will they. We are legislating for Europe, not for the United States."

A London newsletter, The Inside Line, observed that "Europeans are baffled by the hysteria in America" over the Vredeling proposals. "Progressive politicians in Europe have been talking for decades about the democratization of management decision making. Europeans are amazed that so much attention has been focused in America on proposals which

have very little chance of being passed in their present form."

Mr. Fisher is skeptical of such assurances. While U.S. executives who profess to understand Europe's way of doing things and rely on a low-key approach are pursuing their gentlemanly negotiations, he argues, regulations that will damage their businesses are making their way toward adoption.

So he scrapped the traditional approach in dealing with the Europeans and launched a well-financed, highly visible campaign in the grand Washington manner, complete with blunt lectures telling the Europeans their own self-interest is at stake.

"I admit my style is unusual," he said, "but I grabbed their attention."

He so irritated the Europeans, and other representatives of U.S. business, at a meeting in Brussels last July that he and his law firm were dropped from the National Foreign Trade Council.

Then in October Mr. Fisher told the newspaper Le Monde that "the American firms, who control half the industrial capital of the European Community, some \$80 billion, are not without means of applying pressure" — just the sort of comment that arouses the resentment of Europe's leftist trade unions and nationalist politicians who are pressing for enactment of the corporate controls.

Le Monde named several of the corporate giants that have opposed the regulations: International Harvester, Union Carbide, General Motors, Ford, Kodak, IBM and others — and implied that Mr. Fisher represented them. That provoked outrage in the boardrooms of the corporations, according to several sources here and in Europe, and led them to openly repudiate Mr. Fisher and his tactics. Mr. Fisher says he was "misquoted" by Le Monde.

## China Taps Skill of Danish Brewer

(Continued from Page 7)

ny to have gained a foothold in China. So far as the Carlsberg people can determine, China is interested in developing the domestic market, even though it already produces beer, and several Chinese brands, notably Tsingtao, are sold abroad.

The China agreement is the latest of a long history of foreign successes for United Breweries. The company sells beer and soft drinks in 130 countries, through exports, its own breweries or licensees.

United Breweries is now the second only to Heineken of the Netherlands in worldwide sales, although the Dutch firm is about twice its size.

Foreign business accounts for all the company's recent growth. Sales in Denmark, where Carlsberg and Tuborg share 80 percent of the market, have been static for a decade, while those overseas grew 4.1 percent last year alone. "Our future is overseas," a company executive said.

Exports from Denmark actually fell 5.4 percent year. "Shipping costs have increased enormously in recent years," explained Carlsberg spokesman Ole Andreasen, "far out of proportion to the cost sense paying huge sums to ship water around the world."

Thus, there are company-owned breweries in Britain, Malawi, Malaysia and Hong Kong, while licensees operate in Canada, Cyprus, the Ivory Coast, Greece, India, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, France, Turkey, the United States, Belgium and Britain.

And competition overseas is heating up. "A big factor in that market is going to be Anheuser-Busch," said Emanuel Goldman, an analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "They are test marketing in France, Sweden, Germany, even Japan, and when they get rolling, they could make a real impact on overseas markets."

But most people in beer rate United Breweries highly for quality and innovation, as well as salesmanship.

Two years ago a subsidiary, Danbrew Consult Ltd. was set up, which brings together some 30 Carlsberg and Tuborg specialists in a consulting organization that can, its officers claim, do anything from correcting the taste of a client's beer to eliminating the ear-shattering noise in a bottling room to producing a complete, turnkey brewery operation.

"We thought we'd find our challenges in the third world," said Finn B. Knudsen, Danbrew's executive vice president, "but we spend most of our time helping established, industrial company breweries meet new environmental standards."

The Chinese connection, expected to last a minimum of two years, came about through Carlsberg's prominence in Hong Kong where the company is part-owner of one of the most modern breweries in the world. The Chinese initiated the contact, and, under Danbrew's

guidance, much of the training will be done at the Hong Kong plant where Chinese technicians are to arrive this spring.

The first team of Danbrew technicians is already in Canton, at the Guangzhou brewery, and some of the Hong Kong Carlsberg is already distributed in China.

"Brewing techniques in China are about 40 years out of date," Mr. Knudsen said.

Fermentation, the basis of the company's new work with insulin as well as its classic efforts with beer, is a complex chemical process, which scientists are constantly trying to understand better and improve. Thus, beer and scientific research are natural partners.

This is particularly true at United Breweries, which is in fact run by academics. The company is about 70-percent-owned by the Carlsberg Foundation which is run by five trustees, all of them prominent academics chosen by and from the membership of the Royal

Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters. The present board chairman of United Breweries is Professor Kristof Giamann, a historian.

Carlsberg and Tuborg have had a special arrangement since 1895 when they agreed to share profits over a certain level. In 1903 they added losses to what they would share. They finally merged in 1970, and United Breweries has thrived under its academic directors and Mr. Svanholm's management.

Mr. Svanholm runs things from a modest upstairs office over a portion of the original Carlsberg brewery almost in the center of Copenhagen.

In 1980, the company reached a long-term agreement with its militant trade unions that will enable it to automate many of its production facilities. The company promised no dismissals for five years and that attrition would reduce the job total, 6,542 last year, by no more than 1,100 employees by May 1985.

## Politics Snares Pemex Loan

(Continued from Page 7)

the largest supplier of oil to Israel. Mexico has restricted oil sales to not more than 20 percent of any one country's total needs, a move seen as yielding to Arab pressure. But in the current market, that limit is observed more in the breach than in the practice, analysts say.

Not surprisingly, amid the uncertainty about what is going on and why, all kinds of rumors got started. A completely different view heard in the market, is that the Arabs may have pulled out to do their own deal with Pemex at different, more generous terms than the ½ point over the London interbank rate offered on the publicly syndicated loan. This is denied by Angel Gurria, director of external finance at Mexico's finance ministry. Approval for a foreign loan would have to pass through his office, he said in a telephone interview, and "I know nothing about it."

### Financing Role Grows

Mr. Gurria also rejects the view that petrodollars are abandoning Mexico. "We have increasingly important relations with the Arab banking world," he said, adding that "they are playing a bigger role in the proportion of [Mexico's] overall financing."

Meanwhile, the Euromarket is nervously trying to figure out whether Arab banks are now observing a more orthodox boycott of "Zionist" banks or whether the boycott is just a pretext to a pull out.

At last count, in addition to the 29 lead managers, six banks have joined the Pemex deal as managers (taking \$25 million each), five have joined as co-managers (taking \$15 million or more) and 16 as partic-

pants (taking from \$1 million to \$14 million).

Elsewhere, Arab Banking Corp. and Arab-Latin American Bank are putting together a \$300-million standby for the central bank of Peru. The maturity is 3½ years and interest is set at ½ point over Libor, sweetened with a quarter-percent facility fee and front-end fees.

### Loan for Venezuela

Venezuela's Industrial Bank is seeking \$200 million for three years. Lenders have the option to extend the loan for a further two years. Interest will be set at ½ point over Libor and lenders will be paid an extension fee of ¼ percent.

As expected, Segba, the Buenos Aires electricity utility awarded its \$200-million loan to a group led by National Westminster and ABC. Interest is set at 1¼ point over Libor for the first four years and 1½ for the final four years. Interest on prime-based loans will be ½ point lower. The grace period is three years and the front-end fee is 1½ percent, up ½ point from the previous Argentine loan by YPF.

In Australia, Vamgas is borrowing \$150 million. Half will be done by domestic banks in Australian dollar equivalent and half will be syndicated as a 10-year Euroloan. Interest will be set at 1 point over Libor while the oil and gas project is under construction (expected about 3½ years) and thereafter ¾ point over Libor.

Vamgas will be pay a quarter-percent fee on the amount of the loan that is undrawn, ¾ point on the amount it declares it intends to draw but has not yet taken. In addition, the funds can remain undrawn and be used as bank guarantees, in which case interest will be set at ¼ point less than if it uses the money.

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March 8, 1982



## International Bond Prices — Week of March 4

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield	Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield
50	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	110	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
51	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	111	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
52	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	112	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
53	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	113	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
54	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	114	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
55	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	115	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
56	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	116	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
57	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	117	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
58	100% Govt 1990	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	118	100% Govt 1990	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
59	100% Govt 1991	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	119	100% Govt 1991	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
60	100% Govt 1992	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	120	100% Govt 1992	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
61	100% Govt 1993	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	121	100% Govt 1993	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
62	100% Govt 1994	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	122	100% Govt 1994	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
63	100% Govt 1995	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	123	100% Govt 1995	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
64	100% Govt 1996	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	124	100% Govt 1996	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
65	100% Govt 1997	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	125	100% Govt 1997	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
66	100% Govt 1998	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	126	100% Govt 1998	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
67	100% Govt 1999	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	127	100% Govt 1999	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
68	100% Govt 2000	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	128	100% Govt 2000	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
69	100% Govt 2001	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	129	100% Govt 2001	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
70	100% Govt 2002	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	130	100% Govt 2002	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00

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Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield
131	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
132	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
133	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
134	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
135	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
136	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
137	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
138	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
139	100% Govt 1990	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
140	100% Govt 1991	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
141	100% Govt 1992	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
142	100% Govt 1993	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
143	100% Govt 1994	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
144	100% Govt 1995	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
145	100% Govt 1996	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
146	100% Govt 1997	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
147	100% Govt 1998	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
148	100% Govt 1999	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
149	100% Govt 2000	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
150	100% Govt 2001	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
151	100% Govt 2002	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00

## Explanation of Symbols

Amr: American Depositary Receipt  
Eur: European Depositary Receipt  
Jap: Japanese Depositary Receipt  
Lst: London Stock Exchange  
Nyk: New York Stock Exchange  
Otc: Over-the-Counter  
Pb: Put  
C: Call  
F: Forward  
S: Swap  
T: Treasury  
U: Utility  
V: Variable  
W: World  
X: Other

## Over-the-Counter

Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield
152	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
153	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
154	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
155	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
156	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
157	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
158	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
159	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
160	100% Govt 1990	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
161	100% Govt 1991	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
162	100% Govt 1992	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
163	100% Govt 1993	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
164	100% Govt 1994	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
165	100% Govt 1995	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
166	100% Govt 1996	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
167	100% Govt 1997	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
168	100% Govt 1998	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
169	100% Govt 1999	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
170	100% Govt 2000	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
171	100% Govt 2001	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
172	100% Govt 2002	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00

## Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Mar. 5, 1982

Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield
173	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
174	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
175	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
176	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
177	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
178	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
179	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
180	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
181	100% Govt 1990	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
182	100% Govt 1991	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
183	100% Govt 1992	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
184	100% Govt 1993	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
185	100% Govt 1994	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
186	100% Govt 1995	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
187	100% Govt 1996	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
188	100% Govt 1997	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
189	100% Govt 1998	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
190	100% Govt 1999	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
191	100% Govt 2000	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
192	100% Govt 2001	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
193	100% Govt 2002	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00

## American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Mar. 5, 1982

Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield
194	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
195	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
196	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
197	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
198	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
199	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
200	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
201	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
202	100% Govt 1990	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
203	100% Govt 1991	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
204	100% Govt 1992	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
205	100% Govt 1993	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
206	100% Govt 1994	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
207	100% Govt 1995	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
208	100% Govt 1996	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
209	100% Govt 1997	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
210	100% Govt 1998	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
211	100% Govt 1999	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
212	100% Govt 2000	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
213	100% Govt 2001	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
214	100% Govt 2002	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00

Consolidated Trading  
OF NYSE Listings

Week Ending March 5, 1982

Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield
215	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
216	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
217	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
218	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
219	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
220	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
221	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
222	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
223	100% Govt 1990	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
224	100% Govt 1991	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
225	100% Govt 1992	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
226	100% Govt 1993	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
227	100% Govt 1994	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
228	100% Govt 1995	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
229	100% Govt 1996	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
230	100% Govt 1997	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
231	100% Govt 1998	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
232	100% Govt 1999	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
233	100% Govt 2000	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
234	100% Govt 2001	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
235	100% Govt 2002	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00

## Treasury Bills

Week Ending March 5, 1982

Amr	Security	Middle Price	Yield	Conv. Pr	Yield
236	100% Govt 1982	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
237	100% Govt 1983	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
238	100% Govt 1984	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
239	100% Govt 1985	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
240	100% Govt 1986	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
241	100% Govt 1987	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
242	100% Govt 1988	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00
243	100% Govt 1989	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00



## College Basketball Scores

College Basketball Scores

SELECTED RESULTS: FRIDAY

EAST

Brown 53, Dartmouth 51  
Penn 68, Cornell 59  
Princeton 58, Columbia 53  
Yale 64, Harvard 61

FAIR WEST

Arizona 51, St. Joseph 43  
Oregon 51, St. Francis 42  
Southern Cal 44, Washington St. 54

TOURNAMENT RESULTS

FINALS

Metro Atlantic Athletic Conf.  
Iona 64, St. John's 41, OT  
Pacific Coast A.A.  
Fresno St. 64, Fullerton St. 57

SEMI-FINALS

Big East Conf.  
Villanova 74, Boston Col. 71  
Georgetown 57, St. John's 42  
Big Eight Conf.  
Missouri 57, Nebraska 53  
Oklahoma 66, Kansas 61

SOUTH

Idaho 57, Weber St. 53  
New Mexico 77, Montana 50, 2OT  
East Coast Conf.  
St. Joseph's 62, La Salle 71  
Cornell 68, American U. 62, OT  
ECAC New England Division III  
Amherst 61, Colby 71  
Tufts 84, Bowdoin 77

ECAC South

Old Dominion 77, Richmond 69  
James Madison 64, Williams & Mary 49  
Eastern Atlantic Conf.  
West Virginia 61, Stonewall 65  
Pitt 68, Virginia 65

Mid-American Conf.

Ball St. 74, Michigan 72  
Illinois 67, Bowling Green 66  
Ohio Valley Conf.  
Middle Tenn. 54, Marshall 51, OT  
W. Kentucky 55, Morehead 51, OT  
Kentucky 54, Tennessee 50  
Alabama 64, Mississippi 58  
Kentucky 64, Southeastern 58  
Southern Conf.  
Davidson 70, E. Tennessee 51, 45  
Chattanooga 57, Citadel 54

Atlantic Coast

Arkansas 83, TCU 70  
Houston 84, Texas A&M 74  
NCIA Division II  
South Atlantic Regional  
Dist. of Col. 64, Va. Union 64, OT  
Mt. St. Mary's 76, Virginia St. 66  
South Central Regional  
Ark.-Ozark 76, Lewis 69  
North Dakota 59, E. Minnesota 54  
NCIA Division III  
East Regional  
Brooklyn Col. 56, Idaho 53  
State Island 44, Buffalo 51, 53  
North Atlantic Regional  
UMass 64, Bethany 57  
Boston Col. 66, Merrimack 51  
Patuxent 51, Clark Col. 51  
Salem St. 54, Worcester Tech 57, OT  
South Regional  
Coastal Col. 63, W. Washington 74, OT  
St. Andrew's 74, Rome-Valley 69  
Augustana, Ill. 52, Lake Michigan 63  
Luther 44, Beloit 51, 43  
Great Lakes Regional  
Washburn, Ill. Ohio Northern 61  
Home 74, Wittenberg 69  
Middle Atlantic Regional  
Widener 61, Dickinson 62  
UMass 64, Scotland 62

FIRST ROUND

Atlantic Coast Conf.  
North Carolina 56, Georgia Tech 57  
N. Carolina St. 44, Maryland 58  
Virginia 56, Clemson 54  
Wake Forest 61, Duke 54  
Metro East  
Florida 54, St. Louis 54  
Louisville 54, Tulane 54  
Virginia Tech 56, Cincinnati 52

SATURDAY: SELECTED RESULTS

EAST

Dartmouth 84, Yale 55  
Harvard 56, Brown 55  
Penn 65, Columbia 63  
Princeton 51, Cornell 48  
Wesleyan 76, Williams 76

SOUTH

Marquette 73, Stetson 61  
Dayton 79, Notre Dame 72  
Northern 61, Northwestern 51  
Indiana 74, Michigan 51, 59  
Michigan 74, Wisconsin 51  
Minnesota 82, Ohio St. 75  
Purdue 61, Iowa 65

SOUTHWEST

Texas 64, Texas A&M 61  
Arizona 64, Oregon 78  
Arizona St. 44, Oregon St. 48  
California 57, Stanford 59  
New Mexico 67, Brigham Young 65  
Southern Cal 74, Washington 78  
UCLA 57, Washington St. 54  
Wyoming 61, San Diego 51, 54

Texas 64, Texas A&M 61

SEMI-FINALS

Big East Conf.  
Georgetown 73, Villanova 54  
Big Eight Conf.  
Missouri 61, Oklahoma 63  
Big Sky  
Idaho 85, Nev.-Reno 80  
East Coast Conf.  
St. Joseph's 73, Drexel 61  
ECAC New England Division III  
Robert Morris 84, Long Island U. 54  
Northeastern 82, Niagara 59  
Old Dominion 51, James Madison 57  
Tufts 74, Amherst 73, 2OT  
Eastern Atlantic Conf.  
Pitt 79, West Virginia 71  
Mid-American Conf.  
N. Illinois 79, Ball St. 75, OT  
Middle Tennessee 74, Evansville 74, Louisville 73, 72  
Missouri Valley Conf.  
Tulsa 76, Illinois St. 77  
Ohio Valley Conf.  
Middle Tenn. 54, W. Kentucky 57  
Alabama 64, Kentucky 64  
Southern Conf.  
Tennessee-Chattanooga 69, Davidson 58  
Southeastern  
Arkansas 84, Houston 69

NCIA Division II

New England Regional  
Sacred Heart 77, S. Connecticut 67  
South Atlantic Regional  
Dist. of Col. 67, Mt. St. Mary's 64  
North Central Regional  
North Dakota 63, Neb.-Omaha 76  
West Regional  
Bakerfield St. 58, Cal Poly-SLO 55  
NCIA Division III  
East Regional  
Brooklyn Col. 64, St. John's Island 57  
North Atlantic Regional  
Rensselaer 51, UMass 72  
South Regional  
Washburn, Ill. 52, Andrew's 68  
Great Lakes Regional  
Coastal Col. 66, 74  
Middle Atlantic Regional  
UMass 63, Widener 51  
North Atlantic Regional  
UMass 63, Salem 58  
Midwest Regional  
Augustana, Ill. 74, Luther 57  
West Regional  
Stanislaus St. 64, Bishop 67  
SEAFWALL 5  
Atlantic Coast Conf.  
North Carolina 58, N. Carolina St. 46  
Virginia St. 54, Wake Forest 49, OT  
Florida 57, Miami 57  
Louisville 74, Tulane 73  
Memphis 51, Vt. Knoxville Tech 70

Thanks to a speedy Louisville player, St. Louis University guard Isiah Singleton took on something of a new look in first-round Metro Conference action Friday. Louisville won, 76-44.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

One-year contract

St. Louis—Stano Dave Stofor, infielder, to the Cardinals.

EVANSVILLE—Signed Steve Martinez, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

MINNEAPOLIS—Signed Dave Engle, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

SEATTLE—Signed Geymore Perry, pitcher, to a one-year contract. Traded Mike Porcell, pitcher, to Milwaukee for Thad Bossett, outfielder.

National League

Cincinnati—Signed Paul Hulseholder, outfielder.

COLLEGE

STANFORD—Signed Jimmy Johnson, assistant athletic director.

WESTERN MICHIGAN—Accepted contract of Glen Wedel, head basketball coach.

Hoch, Nicklaus, Stadler Share Lead in U.S. Golf

United Press International

ORLANDO, Fla.

Scott Hoch snarled his way to a 6-under 136 after 36 holes, tying Nicklaus and Stadler, who had finished a violent storm halted play with the 130-man field still on the course.

Only the remainder of the second round was played Saturday; the third and fourth rounds were scheduled for Sunday.

Lift Records Reported

The Associated Press

MOSCOW

Weightlifter Viktor Sotsev set two world records Saturday in the up-to-100 kilogram (220-pound) division, Tass reported.

It said Sotsev snatched 193 kilograms (424.6 pounds) and jerked 233 kilograms (512.6 pounds) to beat both marks — held by the Soviet Union's Yury Zhukovskiy — by 5 kilograms (11 pounds).

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# Confident Scottish Rugbys Subdue French, 16-7

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune  
EDINBURGH — Scots in white jerseys and shorts ended up playing with the confidence of an average, reminding onlookers of 15-man swarms by New Zealand's All Blacks at their best. Still, the end Saturday the score was 16-7.

The white, instead of Scotland's usual midnight blue, had enabled the French to wear their royal blue. The narrow points margin, 16-7, might have been pleasing to millions of French fans watching on television at home.

But one doubted that. Down the press box at Murrayfield, a live French radio commentary being shown — with a reference to a costly Napoleonic battle as the nearest from Russia — into a telephone early in the final quarter. "There's no point waiting any longer to sum up! This is Berezina! This is catastrophe!"

This was the third of four matches in the Five Nations rugby championship for both sides. Scotland, with Wales yet to play, has a 100 percent record. France, with undefeated Ireland yet to play, has three losses.

A few hours earlier, on Princes Street in the center of Edinburgh, a playful Frenchman was heard saying a policeman to order the rizzle stopped. The big Scot rowled without looking down. "I ordered it started." Apparently imagining that the sun always shines in the Basque coast, Scots had been praying for familiar rain to help them beat brilliant Frenchies.

In Good Hands  
Down Princes Street, past Nimmo's Bistro, and the National Biscuit Society of Scotland, and an enormous old cross between a cathedral and the Kremlin called Donaldson's School for the Deaf, and an odorous distillery, and a Citroën showroom, of all things.

To Murrayfield's grassy east embankment and the venerable grandstand opposite.

The fine drizzle stopped, leaving a condition known as "slightly greasy." Strange to say, Basque backs would often drop the ball but Scots almost never.

Fullback Andy Irvine, the captain and Scottish national hero, kicked a penalty after 2 minutes and 35 seconds. Fullback Marc Sallerfrange missed after six minutes. Then Irvine missed three times and Sallerfrange once. The French had been told to start cautiously; even so, right wing Serge Blanco might have had a try if Sallerfrange had passed to him. The French were holding their own in the lineouts but suffering in the scrums.

It was from a scrum, though, that scrumhalf Gerald Martinez broke in the 37th minute, flipping a backhanded line pass to his captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, who scored ahead for a try in the middle, short legs pumping and long blond hair in the wind. Sallerfrange missed the easy conversion but finally managed a penalty. Halftime score, 7-3 for France, Berezina?

Sallerfrange of Dax, who is 21, missed again. Irvine of Edinburgh, who is 30, didn't. 7-6 for France. Jean-Patrick Lescaur of Dax, who is 20, missed. Jim Renwick of Hawick, who is 30, dropped a goal: 9-7 for Scotland. Whenceupon Scotland took heart and France lost heart, as both sides later saw it.

Thus followed 28 minutes of desperate French defense and swelling Scottish exhilaration to have recovered the cohesion and élan of their best moments on tour in New Zealand eight months ago. The net was a try for flyhalf John Rutherford and another Irvine penalty: 16-7 for Scotland.

Late Saturday night at the North British Hotel, Jan McLachlan, the former captain who

played 43 times for Scotland, said he had never seen such a bad French team. There was another way to look at it: Irvine said he couldn't remember Scottish forwards playing better.

A few yards away, young Basques in dinner jackets were singing strongly and well together in defiance of likely bad news to come for some, when the team to play Ireland is picked. On Friday in Edinburgh, French Universities had beaten Scottish Universities, 36-18. A few weeks earlier, in the annual match between the under-21s to the national teams, France B had piled up more than 40 points in a rout of Scotland B.

Donk White, a Scottish flanker in his first international Saturday, is the fifth rookie of 6-foot-3 or more to make his mark in the 1982 championship, after Ireland's Donal Lenihan, Welshmen Richard Moriarty and Steve Sutton and England's Steve Bainbridge. The French have tried and dropped two, Alain Llorca and Eric Buchet, and a third, Laurent Rodriguez, may or may not survive.

In Cardiff March 20, Scotland will try to end a 28-game undefeated Welsh streak at home in the championship. In Paris, France will try to prevent the first Irish grand slam since 1948. Reliable placelayers will be useful, in a championship that has so far produced 43 penalty goals but only 18 tries.

## England Beats Wales

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Brash tries Saturday by wings Mike Stemen and John Carden locked up second place for England in the championship. Three penalty goals by Dusty Hare were extra punishment in a 17-7 defeat of Wales.

Another winner was Ireland, now assured of finishing alone in

first place even if it loses against France in Paris March 20, since no other team can match its three victories. England has two victories and a draw, but has played all four of its matches. Wales has a victory and two losses.

The 10-point victory margin was England's biggest against Wales since 1921. The Welsh have lost nine of their 10 away matches in four years, starting with a 1978 tour to Australia.

Slamen took a pass from scrumhalf Steve Smith after a winning ruck and outran Welsh wing Robert Ackerman to the corner. Carden replaced Smith when the scrumhalf was trapped in a maul, and instead of passing the ball that his forwards fed to him he ran 40 meters for a solo try.

Welsh flanker Rhodri Lewis got a try, prolonging penetration by center Alan Donovan, and flyhalf Gareth Davies kicked a dropped goal. Two Hare penalties made it 14-7 at halftime.

## The Brotherhood of Baseball: All in the Family

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — They sit together now as they sat together then, 60 years ago and more. In their long lives, almost nothing has stayed the same. Except baseball.

The three Mazotas brothers have changed. But the game, the marginalia of their common life-time, hasn't. It was there at their start; they remember the dead ball and were adults when Babe Ruth played. And it's still there, a kind of gentle chamber music on the clavier, at the last.

"They about soured me last summer. But they couldn't drive me away. The game pulls you back. The game is strong," says 78-

year-old Red, the way someone born on a farm — as the Mazotas were — might say. "The land is strong."

The strike last season was just "a temporary annoyance," 71 still enjoy the game, says Leo, 76, a former lawyer, as if the mere thought of abandoning the game were the extreme of cutting off one's own nose. "The players are more intelligent now. There's more finesse. Baseball's just got a lot more to it than other sports, more substance."

"Game's just as good as ever, I guess. Some ways better. More speed now," says Ted, 70, whose words are clipped and pruned — partly by a life in New England, partly, perhaps, because he was a telegraph operator. "Best part is, the game's there for you every day."

Shoulder to shoulder in the third-base stands, the two burly ones, Red and Leo, are bookends around the Ted, who looks like actor Don Knotts. All wear floppy baseball-style caps and have the rumpled, self-sufficient look of a harder but simpler age. They're senior citizens, retired, no wives left.

These three Connecticut Yankees migrate to Florida from Hartford as soon as the ballplayers arrive. In the morning, they play golf. Then they head to the Yankee ballpark here. They come early to catch the bargain days when work-outs and calisthenics and drills and rookie B games are free. They've got tickets to nine Yankee spring training games, but resent paying \$5 for an exhibition.

"Fifteen years ago, you got a real program. Now, they hand you this lousy piece of paper," says Red, looking at the flimsy, tissue-scorecard.

Long ago, in their playing days, they watched Jim Thorpe when he came through Hartford, playing in the Eastern League. And they spotted that kid from Columbia University who played under a fictitious moniker so he wouldn't lose his amateur status. Sure, they remember him — Lou Gehrig.

Matter of fact, Red Mazotas played semipro ball against Gehrig one summer. Or at any rate figures he probably did, seeing as how Gehrig was born in 1903 and Red in '04.

"I'd have to say he [Gehrig] was pretty damn good," says Red, a tough man with a compliment. Has anybody since hit the ball like Gehrig? Red chews it over before deciding that maybe one upstart was worthy of comparison. "Hack Wilson," he says, naming the ex-Cub, dead 33 years.

To sit with the Mazotas brothers is to be reminded of why ballparks are one of our last, best community gathering spots. That it's a cliché doesn't diminish the fact that in few, if any, of our public places do our differences of age, race and the rest give way so readily to common tastes.

One minute, the talk is of Hank Greenberg and Warren Spahn — the way they looked when the Mazotas clan (seven brothers and two sisters) first spotted them as minor leaguers. The next instant, a Yankee pitcher named John Pacella has just given up a long home run to Atlanta's Dale Murphy; he'll be back in AAA again, says one brother. The whole process of sifting a young crop is being done again, this time with a Pacella failing to fill the shoes of a Spahn.

On each new baseball subject, the brothers' opinions run the gamut, no two exactly agreeing — although not absolutely disagreeing — on anything. It's as if, through all the back-porch discussions during advancing age, they have, by convenience as much as conviction, each staked out a slightly different position, the better to while away the hours.

In this sense, they are perhaps typical of any group of lifelong fans. For instance, Red, a flight maintenance chief who was with the Flying Tigers in China in World War II, didn't like the players' position during the strike one bit. He sees all that fresh green money being stuffed into their young pockets and figures it's being taken from his old pocket. "The fans are the suckers," he says. "Oh, I guess I shouldn't say that since I'm still one."

Leo's no flaming liberal, but he likes to point out that "all that TV income today helps the owners now. The old owners didn't have that. ... There's more money from advertising and everything else. Salaries are bound to be higher. More power to them, if they can get it."

He pauses. "Just hope it doesn't kill the game."

No Grudge  
What's of note is that none of the Mazotas — and none of those we hang around with — says Red — holds any significant grudge against a sport that has given them 60 or 70 good summers to one poor one.

Oddly, these spry codgers even look for the best in Commissioner Bowie Kuhn. "He just gets stuck trying to satisfy everybody," Ted says.

Like all who care for the game, they'd rather talk the loyalties of the heart than the economics of the wallet.

"There's Yogi Berra," says Red, spotting the Yankee coach. "Gets \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year to count the baseballs."

"Bill Dickey was better," says Leo. They all nod agreement. Next case.

Chris Chambliss steps to the plate. "Dignified," says Red. "Journeyman," amends Ted. "A top journeyman," says Leo, getting it precisely right. Next case.

"The Babe was my all-time favorite, an automatic showman," says Ted, who's such a Yankee fan that he says he drinks Ruppert's (whiskey) in honor of roaring '20s Yankee owner Jake Ruppert. "Never compare to Ruth."

"Ted Williams compares to all of them," demurs Leo, giving the perspective of the lifelong suffering Red Sox fan.

Since Hartford is midway between Boston and New York, the Mazotas are part of that town's historic schizofrenia regarding the Red Sox-Yankee rivalry. As a consequence, Hartford has, for decades, been bombarded with TV broadcasts from both clubs, making it a fans' paradise.

The buffoonish pop-sociology question to ask these gentlemen, with nearly 200 years of bearing witness to baseball among them, would be: Now, after the historic strike of '81, how often will you be in the ballpark '82?

Whole package: spring at the Yankee camp, minor league ball around Hartford, an occasional pilgrimage to Yankee Stadium on Fenway Park, plus all those radio and TV games. So Red Mazotas — the old semipro, the Flying Tiger — has the proper reply.

How often at the park? He answers as he would have any summer since before World War I. "In a sense," he says, "every day."



Peter Müller picking up his third straight World Cup Victory.

## Müller Takes Last Downhill Of Cup Season

United Press International  
ASPEN, Colo. — Peter Müller of Switzerland ended the World Cup downhill season with his third consecutive victory Saturday, finishing the 3.170-meter (1.97 miles) course in 1:46.50.

The victory gave Müller 115 points, equalling Canadian Steve Podborski's total, but Podborski is the 1982 downhill champion because his sixth-best finish this season was better than Müller's. The top five finishes determine the World Cup points.

Both Podborski, the first downhill champion from North America, and Müller, who won the title twice in 1979 and 1980, each won three races and placed second on two occasions this season for a total of 115 points. The tiebreaker was Podborski's sixth-best effort — a fourth at Val d'Isère, France, which topped Müller's sixth-place finish at Kirchzettel, Austria.

"I forgot about the problems early and now it's all OK and I'm very happy," said Müller, 24. "I hurt my leg in September, ... but now my form comes back."

Canadian Todd Brooker was second in 1:47.18 Saturday. Austrian Helmut Holderer third at 1:47.31. Veteran American racer Phil Mahre, who is leading both the World Cup slalom and giant slalom standings and is virtually assured of winning his second overall cup championship, finished ninth in a time of 1:48.21.

MEANS DOWNHILL  
1. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:46.50.  
2. Todd Brooker, Canada, 1:47.18.  
3. Helmut Holderer, Austria, 1:47.31.  
4. Phil Mahre, Switzerland, 1:47.35.  
5. Silvano Malt, Switzerland, 1:47.41.  
6. Gustav Thöni, Austria, 1:47.42.  
7. David Irwin, Canada, 1:47.49.

FINAL DOWNHILL STANDINGS  
1. Steve Podborski, Canada, and Müller, 115 points.  
2. Weirather, 97.  
3. Erwin Reisch, Austria, 76.  
4. Franz Klammer, Austria, 74.  
5. Ken Read, Canada, 65.  
6. Toni Sailer, Switzerland, 54.  
7. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 53.  
8. Hilmar, 51.  
9. Franz Weiser, Switzerland, 50.

## Spurs and Bucks Break Record in 171-166 Shootout

The Associated Press  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas — A sellout crowd at HemisFair arena got its money's worth Saturday night, when it took the San Antonio Spurs three overtimes to register a record-breaking 171-166 National Basketball Association victory over the Milwaukee Bucks.

The clubs' total of 337 points broke the NBA record of 316, set in 1962 when Wilt Chamberlain scored 100 points to lead Philadelphia past New York, 169-147, and matched in 1970 when Cincinnati beat San Diego, 165-151. The Spurs' total came within two points of the old record for most points scored by a team, set in 1959 when Boston scored 173 against Minneapolis.

The winners' George Gervin had a season-high 50 points, offsetting a brilliant 42-point effort by Brian Winters. With Winters hitting his team's final 13 points, Milwaukee rallied from six points down with 2:53 remaining to send the game into overtime at 131-all.

The Bucks took substantial leads in the first two extra periods, only to have the Spurs rally each time. Milwaukee led 145-141 with 36 seconds left in the first and held a 157-153 lead with :51 left in the second. But Mike Mitchell hit a shot at the buzzer to knot the first overtime at 145-145 and Gervin tied the second.

Gervin made eight straight points in the third overtime to stake San Antonio to a 165-161 lead with less than two minutes remaining. The Bucks were unable close the gap.

NBA Standings  
EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division  
Boston 17 1 71 1-1  
Philadelphia 15 2 74 1-1  
New York 12 5 56 12  
Washington 10 7 49 15  
New Jersey 9 8 42 17

Central Division  
Milwaukee 18 2 71 2  
Indiana 18 2 66 14-1  
Detroit 15 5 59 15-1  
Cleveland 12 8 52 24  
Chicago 12 8 52 24

WESTERN CONFERENCE  
Midwest Division  
San Antonio 18 1 64 1-1  
Houston 15 4 58 5-1  
Denver 13 6 50 10-1  
Kansas City 10 9 38 19  
Dallas 9 10 32 19  
Utah 8 11 31 19-1

Pacific Division  
Los Angeles 14 5 63 1-1  
Seattle 13 6 57 1-1  
Golden State 12 7 57 6-1  
Phoenix 12 7 56 7-1  
Portland 11 8 51 10-1  
San Diego 10 9 45 20-1

Atlantic Division Results  
Boston 115, New York 111 (Trevino 34, Laimbeer 24, Lucas 22, Smith 17).  
San Antonio 171, Milwaukee 166 (Gervin 50, Mitchell 43, Winters 42, Bird 20, Johnson 21).  
Washington 122, Utah 118 (Gervin 24, Ballard 22, Denton 22, Griffith 21).

Central Division Results  
Philadelphia 89, Atlanta 78 (Erving 22, Jones 21, MacLean 12, Matthews 11).  
New Jersey 105, Chicago 99 (R. Williams 26, Cook 17, Greenwood, Jones 14, Thruett 12).  
Boston 108, Houston 104 (Hawes 24, Henderson 14, Malone 24, Hayes 19).

Denver 127, Washington 126 (Vandeweyer 22, English 22, Hayward 22, Elliott, Grady 21).  
Phoenix 110, Kansas City 98 (Adams 24, Davis 21, Woodson 19, Grumfield 18).  
Golden State 117, San Diego 116 (Free 36, King 24, Brooks 27, Chambers 22).  
Cleveland 111, Portland 110 (Siles 22, Hubbard 19) Thompson 26, Bales 22.

Seattle 98, Dallas 97 (Williams 26, Sikes 22, Vincent 18, Stockman 22).

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## U.S., Sweden, New Zealand Gain in Davis Cup

From Agency Dispatches

RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif. — John McEnroe and Peter Fleming overpowered Vijay and Anand Amritraj, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5, Saturday as the United States took the Davis Cup in its round-robin play. In singles matches Friday, McEnroe beat Vijay Amritraj, 6-4, 9-7, 7-5, and Eliot Teltscher defeated Jamboree Krishnan, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

The U.S. squad moves into second-round competition against Sweden later this summer at a U.S. site yet to be determined.

Sweden clinched its best-of-five series with the Soviet Union in Stockholm as the young doubles team of Anders Jarryd and Hans Innomson overcame Vadim Borisov and Konstantin Pukayev, 8-10, 6-2, 8-6, 6-0.

New Zealand defeated Spain, 3-2, behind Russell Simpson's dramatic victory Sunday in the final singles match at Christchurch. Angel Gimenez gave Spain hope when he dominated the first two sets, but his game fell apart to let Simpson take the final three sets with speed and service. The final score was 2-6, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

Down, 0-2, on Friday, Spain stayed alive Saturday when Sergio Casal and Gimenez beat Simpson and Onny Parun, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. In the first singles match Sunday, José López Maeso had little trouble disposing of Parun, 10-8, 6-3, 9-7.

Italy took a commanding 3-1 lead over Britain in Rome Sunday, as Adriano Panatta defeated Richard Lewis, 8-6, 6-4, 6-2. Italy will play New Zealand in the next round. Italy had registered a 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 doubles victory Saturday; in a singles match suspended from Friday, Corrado Barazzutti defeated Lewis, 11-9, 6-1, 6-1.

In Prague, Pavel Slizil and Tomas Smid defeated Christopher Zieli and Hans-Dieter Beutel, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, to give the Czechs an unbeatable 3-0 lead over the West Germany Saturday. On Sunday, Smid defeated Rolf Gehrig, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

In Buenos Aires, France advanced to a quarterfinal meeting against Czechoslovakia by defeating Argentina, 3-2, Sunday when Yannick Noah stopped Ricardo Cano, 8-6, 6-1, 8-6. Guillermo Vilas throttled Frenchman Thierry Tassie, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1, earlier in the day.

On Saturday, Noah and Gilles Moreton defeated Vilas and Alejandro Zambal, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, to give France a 2-1 edge. After Vilas beat Noah on Friday, Tassie tied the series with a 6-1, 6-3, 6-2 victory over Ricardo Cano.

Mexico took a 2-1 lead in its series with Australia as Raúl Ramirez and Jorge Lozano defeated John Alexander and Phil Dent, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, 9-7, in Mexico City. On Friday, Ramirez beat Peter McNamara, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, and Mark Edmondson beat Francisco Maciel, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

In Santiago, Pedro Rebolledo defeated Ili Nastase of Romania, 7-5, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, Sunday to give Chile a 3-1 lead. Chile advances to the quarterfinals against the Mexico-Australia winner. The Chileans had a 2-1 lead after Rebolledo defeated Florin Segarceanu, 6-4, 6-2 on Friday and Saturday's doubles victory, when Belux Prajoux and Jaime Filio defeated Segarceanu and Andrei Dirzu, 8-6, 6-1, 2-6, 6-1. Nastase gave Romania its lone singles triumph Saturday when he defeated Prajoux, 1-6, 9-7, 6-4, 6-8, 6-2.

Paraguay, meanwhile, beat Ecuador, 3-2, in the American Zone (South) qualifying semifinal in Asuncion. The winners' Victor Pecci downed Andres Gomez, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2, Sunday while teammate Francisco Gonzalez lost to Ricardo Ycaza, 6-1, 5-7, 3-6.

In Montreal, Harry Fritz and Josef Brabec Jr. overpowered Alejandro Corcos and Jaime Velez, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, Saturday to give Canada a 2-1 lead over Colombia in the other American Zone semifinal.

In Eastern Zone play, in Jakarta, Jeon Young Dae and Song Dong Wook beat Indonesia's Ate Wijono and Tintus Arianto, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 as South Korea took a 2-1 lead. And in Tokyo, Japan took a 2-0 lead against Thailand.

## George Allen and Son Team Up in Montreal

United Press International

MONTREAL — George Allen as made his first management appointment as the new president of the Montreal Alouettes, giving his 5-year-old son the job of filling in stands for the team that managed only three victories last season.

The announcement was made last week, two weeks after Allen, who holds the fourth-best record in any coach in National Football League history, was named president, chief executive officer and art owner of the Canadian Football League team. Allen also bought 20 percent of the team on Nelson Skalbania, with an option to buy a majority share.

Bruce Allen, the former head coach and general manager of the semi-professional Los Angeles

Thunderbolts, was hired as vice president of operations to oversee marketing, promotions and finance for the Alouettes.

Allen, who is 30, inherited a difficult job, trying to fill Olympic Stadium's 60,000 seats for a team that finished 3-13 last year — the younger Allen said "the fans had it as rough as the team" in 1981.

"I hope they can tell me how to win them back," he said. "But I don't plan on sitting in the office to find out."

Allen said the biggest problem in reselling the Alouettes will be the team's credibility. "If we have only 30,000 fans, I want them to enjoy it and be loyal," he said. "A team has to be respected. The only disappointment might be if we're 10-6 or even 9-7 and, if it happens

late in the season, people miss the early part of it."

A former punter at the University of Richmond who turned down a chance to play for the NFL's Baltimore Colts to coach at Arizona State, Bruce Allen said his new job would not free his father to take over coaching responsibilities.

"There are bigger problems with the team than just a football coach," he said. "We have to address those problems first. He [his father] is interviewing several coaches now, and he'll have an announcement to make soon."

## Hagler to Defend Title Against Lee

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Marvin Hagler was to defend his undisputed world middleweight championship here Sunday against William (Caveman) Lee, a substitute for the injured Mickey Goodwin. It is considered as a warm-up for a title bout later this spring between Hagler and Thomas Hearns, the former World Boxing Association welterweight champion.

Hagler, who has a 53-2-2 record with 44 knockouts, the championship — recognized by both the WBC and WBA — by stopping Alan Minter of England in the third round at London Sept. 27, 1980, and has made three defenses, all in 1981.

Lee, ranked No. 5 by the World Boxing Association and 10th by the World Boxing Council, has won his last seven fights by knockout for a record of 21-2, with 20 knockouts.

## Jansovec Defeats King, Meets Hanika in Final

United Press International

INGLEWOOD, Calif. — Fifth-ranked Mima Jansovec put an end to the heroic Billie Jean King with a 6-4, 6-2 victory and No. 3 seed Sylvia Hanika defeated Leslie Allen Saturday night to advance to the finals of a women's tennis tournament.

King, 38, had outlasted Andrea Leand, 3-6, 6-0, 7-6, in a Friday quarterfinal match; earlier in the tournament she had beaten two other 18-year-olds, Bettina Bunge and Leigh Ann Thompson. In other quarterfinal matches, Allen had beaten Barbara Potter, 7-6, 6-0; Hanika routed Jo Durie, 6-2, 6-1; and Jansovec got past Yvonne Vermaak, 7-6, 6-1.

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## Czech Woman Sets 400-Meter Indoor World Best of :49.59

The Associated Press

MILAN — Czechoslovakian Jarmila Kratochvilova, showing overwhelming power, set a new world best of 49.59 seconds in the women's 400-meter race during Sunday's second and final day of the European indoor track and field championships.

The 31-year-old Czech star held the previous mark of 49.64 set in Vienna in January, 1981.

Dagmar Rubeam of East Germany placed second in 51.18 and West German Gaby Bussmann was third in 51.57.

East German Henry Lauterbach won Saturday's long jump in 7.86 meters (25.93 feet), edging Rolf Bernhard of Switzerland, the defending champion, by three centimeters.

Also on Saturday, Kerstin Knabe of East Germany won the women's 60 meter hurdles in 8.09 seconds, ahead of Elena Biserova of the Soviet Union in 8.11.

Viktor Spasov of the Soviet Union won the pole vault Sunday ahead of teammate Konstantin Vol-

## Willie Stargell, in his 20th and last season with the Pittsburgh Pirates, helps catcher Gary Alexander get a few of the kinks out.

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